REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,232.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 45	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy—4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	" 2 8
Third do.	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	4 As. per line.
Second do.	3½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MECCA, 1,460 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. Johnson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th June at 2 p.m.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	26	Leaves Madras	9
" Carwar	28	" Masulipatam	10
" Narrakel ... July	1	" Coconada	11
" Alleppey	1	" Vizagapatam	12
" Tuticorin	2	" Bimlipatam	12
" Colombo	3	" Gopalpore	13
" Negapatam	6	" False Point	14
" Pondicherry	7	Arrives CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th June 1875, at 4 p.m.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	30	Leaves BUSREH	19
" Kurrachee ... July	4	" Mahomerah	19
" Muscat	7	" Fao	19
" Bunder Abbas	9	" Bushire	21
" Linga	11	" Linga	25
" Bahrein	12	" Bunder Abbas	27
" Bushire	13	" Jask	28
" Fao	15	" Gwadur	30
" Mahomerah	15	" Kurrachee ... Aug.	3
Arrive BUSREH	16	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Foott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th June 1875, at 2 p.m.

The S.S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th June 1875, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE
GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL,
TO SAIL ABOUT THE 29TH INSTANT.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,379 Tons, John D. Mair, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY .... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

VESSEL.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	JULY.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2669	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th June 1875, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, (2,982 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th June 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 26th June, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Company's Steam-ship PERA, 2,119 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain R. Methven, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 20th June, 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 29TH INSTANT.

THE Fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,8 2 Tons Gross, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior First and Second Class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE are as follows:—

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£50
2nd Ditto ditto	£30
1st CLASS TO SUEZ	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

KING, KING & Co., Passenger Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING 10TH JULY.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer EUROPA, 2,577 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL on the 10th July. The Steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess, and has very superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation.

The EUROPA averaged 10½ knots on the outward voyage and may be depended on to make a quick passage home.

To be followed by the CALEDONIA, 2,125 Tons, 424 H.P., on the 10th August, and other Steamers at regular intervals.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	" 350	" 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

AUCTION SALE OF A PIECE OF VACANT GROUND, SITUATE AT CHINCH BUNDER, SECOND ROW.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY the 3rd proximo, at 4 o'clock p.m. on the premises, All that piece or parcel of Foazed ree land or vacant ground, situate lying being and fronting at Chinch Bunder 2nd Row, on the west side thereof, in the subdistrict of Mandavee, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 4, containing by admeasurement 173 4/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the east by Chinch Bunder, 2nd Row, on or towards the west by the land of Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Futioo, on or towards the north by the passage, relating to the said ground, and partly by the house of one Bhow bin Mahadjee, and partly by the house of Esrael Hayemjee Deivacha, and on or towards the south by the passage relating the said ground, and by a house of the said Bhow bin Mahadjee.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and plan of the property may be seen by applying to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 26th January 1875.

NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION,
INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.

The most approved REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE.

The Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street. London.

Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

INK.
PRINTING INKS.
PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO.,
PRINTING INK MAKERS
LONDON.

From the lengthened experience Messrs. Parsons Fletcher & Co. have had in the Export Trade (of which they have made a speciality), and from the fact that their Inks are to be found in all parts of the world, they are enabled to adapt their goods to the requirements of all climates, and to every description of work. This is of the greatest importance to those who may confide their orders to this house.

GENERAL LIST OF PRICES.

Job Ink, for Machine or Press, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., & 1s. 6d. per lb.

News Ink, 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. per lb.

Bookwork Ink, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. per lb.

Superior Bookwork Ink, 3s. and 4s. per lb.

Woodcut Ink, 5s. and 7s. 6d. per lb.

Red, Blue, Green, and other colours, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. per lb.

Varnish, 12s., 15s., and 20s. per gallon.

Lithographic Inks in every shade of colour and variety of price.

Parsons, Fletcher & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in *all cases* are really the most economical.

All orders must be accompanied with a draft for the amount or may be forwarded through any London House, or

STREET'S COLONIAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
30, Cornhill, and 5, Serle-street.

LONDON: AND

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
IC, B COURT, FLEET ST., E. C., & GRAVEL LANE
SOUTHWARK, S. E.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully.
L. S."

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods. Railing and Gates. Tomb Railing. Terminals. Cresting. | Verandahs. Conservatories. Covered Ways. Balconies. Fountains. | Columns & Lamps. School Fittings. Washhand Basins. Closets and Urinals. Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or References to Firm in England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST" IN HIS NEW HOME.

Large Bungalow opposite the Grant Road Railway Station.

SATURDAY, 26TH JUNE. 1875.

FIRST GRAND FASHIONABLE FAMILY NIGHT.

YE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.
"TEMPTATION."
"THE HAUNTED MISER."

Family Tickets to be had of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette.*

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT BULLOCK TRAIN.

CONSEQUENT upon RAILWAY EXTENSION to WAZIRABAD in the Punjab, BULLOCK TRAIN PACKAGES booked UNPAID at Railway Stations on the East Indian or Punjab or Great Indian Peninsula Railway Lines (under Rule [illegible] page 69 of the Postal Guide, 1874) for the places noted in the margin, should be sent THROUGH WAZIRABAD instead of THROUGH LAHORE as heretofore.

Sealkote, Jhelum, Rawul Pindee, Murree, Peshawur, and all stations to the west of Wazirabad.

A. C. STUART,
Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, dated 25th June 1875.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS,
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots
Patent Elastic Dress Boots
Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf
Balmoral Boots
Button Boots

Superior in style and excellent in quality. 25s.
Finest quality we can produce. 35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots 5s. 6d. and	7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 0d. and	9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net,* will be sent post paid, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67,
UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES,
FOR
NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.
LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.
FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE,
AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

No charge for Medical Examination. The Medical Fee is now paid by the Company on all Assurances; the charge which the Company used to make on Assurances under Rs. 5,000 is abolished.

The Bombay business of this Company is now under the direction of the Calcutta Board but investments of all net premiums as prescribed by the Trust Deed are made by the Official Trustee of Bombay to credit of the Bombay Life Fund as heretofore, and Mr. Loudon's receipts are filed in the office for inspection of Policy-holders. Claims under Policies will still be paid at Bombay.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

POLICIES FOR WHOLE LIFE, SHORT TERMS, ENDOWMENT, AND JOINT LIVES.

TRUSTEE:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND AND LEE WARNER.

MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M. D.,

Who can be seen at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily from 9-30 to 11 a.m., and at the Office of the Company from 1-30 p.m. daily

PROSPECTUSES, TABLES OF RATES, AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
4, Hornby Row. Agent for Bombay.

Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £1,25,000, annual premium income over £50,000.

NOTICES.

JUST OPENED FOR USE.

A NEW and the only PUBLIC AMERICAN BOWLING ALLY in BOMBAY is now opened at the ROYAL HOTEL, MAZAGON. The Undersigned is desirous for the patronage of those Gentlemen who are fond of such like amusement.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., And sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla,* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling enpressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two adimates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London

Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

AS SUPPLIED TO

THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,
IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILLICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

AGENTS.—Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BADHAM AND CO.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS, DOUBLE HEELS AND FEET.

		Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Per doz.	8	0
Superfine do	"	13	0
Balbriggan very fine	"	19	0
Balbriggan embossed Silk	"	32	0
Brown Cotton with Coloured Stripes	"	18	0
Heather Coloured Stripes	"	18	0

LISLE THREAD SOCKS.

		Rs.	a.
Best Brown Thread, Double Heels and Feet	Per doz.	22	0
Brown Lisle, with neat Fancy Stripes		22	0

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

		Rs.	a.
Fine Fancy Striped	Per doz.	16	8
Fine Red Drab Striped	"	24	0
Superfine Silver Grey	"	20	0
Light Sawn	"	20	0
Brown	"	20	0
Fancy Colours	"	16	8
Shetland Lamb's Wool	"	35	0
Ribbed hand-knitted Grey Lamb's Wool	"	38	0

KNICKER BOCKER STOCKINGS.

Heather and other Shades.

Gentleman's hand-woven, assorted shades per pair ... Rs. 5 8 6 8

FOR DRESS WEAR.

Black Silk Socks	Rs. 8 8
Scarlet do.	8 8

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Heather Mixed Cotton, Cotton	Rs. 2 8
Fancy Striped do.	2 8

GENTLEMEN'S BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS THIN GAUZE MERINO.

No. 44 Fine Gauze Vests Half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest	34	36	40
	Rs. 2-4	2-8	2-12

17 fine Gauze Vests, half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest in Inches	34	36	38	40	42
	Rs. 3-8	4	4-8	5	5-8

The two above are the best Banian we can procure at a reasonable price, and stand Indian washing well.

40 Gauze Merino Vests, half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest in inches	34	36	38	40	42
	Rs. 4	4-8	5-0	5-8	6-8

This 40 Gauze is the finest Merino we have.

32 Indian Gauze Vest, half Sleeves each.

Size of Chest in inches	34	36	38	40	42
	Rs. 5-8	6-0	6-8	7	7-8

These Banians are made of silk and wool, and have always been considered the best for Indian wear.

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Size of Chest in inches	36	38	40	42
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These Banians are worn in England during the summer and autumn months. They are very suitable for the Bombay cold season.

GENTLEMEN'S COTTON AND MERINO PANTS, DOUBLE SEATED.

Brown Dress Cotton Pants

Inches (Waist)	30	34	36	38	42
	Rs. 4-8	5-8	5-8	5-8	5-8

Superior Merino.

Inches (Waist)	30	34	33	38	42
	Rs. 6-0	6-8	7	7-8	8

The above are double-seated and suitable for hard riding.

Self Grey Merino each.

Inches (Waist)	30	34	36	38	42
	Rs. 6	6-8	7	7-8	8

Double seated as above.

LADIES' WHITE COTTON STOCKINGS.

Ladies' White Cotton extra fashioned double Heels and Feet	In.	8½	9½	10
	Rs.	12-8	13 8	15-8 per dozen.
Ladies' 2-Thread Balbriggan double Heels and Feet. A thoroughly serviceable Stocking	In.	8½	9½	10
	Rs.	16 8	18-0	20-0 per dozen.

LADIES' LISLE THREAD STOCKINGS.

Fine Lisle Extra Fashioned	In.	8½	9	
	Rs.	18	18-8	
Ladies' 4 Thread very Fine Double Heels and Feet	In.	8½	9½	10
	Rs.	25	26	27 8

LADIES' HEATHER RIBBED STOCKINGS.

Ladies' Heather Ribbed 4 Thread. These we recommend for the Rains	In.	8½	9½
	Rs.	20	21

GIRLS' HEATHER RIBBED COTTON.

These we recommend for the rains.

Inches	6	7	7½	8	8½
Rs.	18	18-8	19	19-8	20 per dozen.

Girls' Heather Merino, for Steamer or Mofussil wear.

Inches	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½
Rs.	8-8	9	9-8	10	10-8	11 per dozen.

CHILDREN'S SOCKS.

Fine White Cotton Socks, Double Heels and Feet.

Inches	5	5½	6	6½	7
Rs.	6-8	7	7-8	8	8-8 per doz.

Extra Super White Cotton Socks, Fashioned.

Inches	5	5½	6	6½	7
Rs.	8-8	9	9-8	10	10-8 per doz.

Heather Merino Socks, mixed dark colours.

Inches	5	5½	6	6½	7
Rs.	8	8-8	9	10	10 8

LADIES' MERINO UNDER VESTS.

Ladies' Gauze Merino Under-Vests, low necks and short sleeves. made expressly for Indian wear ......Rs. 4-8, 5, 5 8

Ladies' Gauze Under-Vests, Merino 2 Thread, Extra finished ......Rs. 5, 5-8, 6 8

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BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY ASSOCIATION will be held, at 5-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the residence of Sir MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHOY, Kt., C.S.I., Girgaum.

BUSINESS.

1.—The Sixth and Seventh Annual Reports of the Managing Committee for the years 1873 and 1874 will be submitted for adoption.

2.—Accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Association from 1st January 1873 to 31st December 1874.

3.—Triennial Election of a Committee of Management.

Members, Subscribers, and Friends of the Association are REQUESTED to ATTEND.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE,
Secretary.

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GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine.	28 0	...
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STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) "	24 0	13 0
LAUBENHEIM "	22 8	...
	[illegible] 0	...
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FINE SPARKLING ......Rs.	30 0	..
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FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	38 0	21 0
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Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	4	14	0
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Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12	12	0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21	0	0
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Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18	18	0
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THE HIGHEST HONOURS
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No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	" 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	" 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	" 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	" 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	" 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	" 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	" 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	" 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 93.

Cottons manufactured by the Willimantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen ... " 2

Best Machine Silk, in [illegible] assorted Colours ... " 9

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SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE [illegible] BUILDING.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 25TH JUNE, 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed as it opened quiet but steady, sales 12,000 bales, prices on the spot being unchanged, with the exception of Fair Oomra and Good Fair Ginned Broach which are both 1/16d. per lb. lower. Arrivals are apparently unchanged Good Fair Dhollera, G. F. Clause, May shipment, via Cape, being quoted at 5½d. per lb.

This morning's report is still quiet but steady; probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 17,000.

From New York yesterday's message quotes Mid.-Uplands on the spot and futures both ⅛ cent. per lb. higher, the day's receipts at the ports being 1,000 against 1,300, and the exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales against nothing, on the same date last year.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau estimates this season's Wheat Crop at one fifth below a full crop. This affords no index as to the condition of the Cotton plants as they flourish under almost directly opposite conditions. If anything the news is against Cotton as dear, Wheat will always tend to reduce the demand for manufactures of all kinds.

Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals show no change whatever.

Rupee Paper is lower by a half per cent. in Fours and in Fours and a half by ¼, Reuter's quotation of 91 for the latter being probably a mistake for 92. Fives and a half are still at 99.

General Produce is unchanged in every respect.

The Bank of England return for the week shows an increase in the Reserve of £625,000 and in Bullion of £1,250,000, Discounts at the same time being increased by £2,874,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities is reduced from 46½ to 43 per cent., but notwithstanding this and the large increase in Discounts the return is by no means unfavourable. The caution induced by the numerous failures of late has evidently led to Bankers and others preparing themselves for any possible calls on their resources, but that the action is merely precautionary is very evident from the fact of the greater portion of the cash being left in deposit. A further small payment of £24,000 has gone into the Bank since the issue of the return, and should no further failures take place, an early reduction in the Bank rate seems very probable.

Owing possibly to no change having been made in the Bank rate Consols this morning are quoted at 93¾, a decline of ⅛; French Rentes 103¾.

A further remittance of £56,000 in Silver is advised by this week's steamer for Bombay. The amount is not in itself important, but taken in conjunction with previous advices every shows very clearly that the recent per oz. is in the value of Bar Silver to 55 ket, and also due to purchases for this es of STERLING though in the meantime temporary strength EXCHANGE may derive on, the after effect must from the higher direction when these supplies be in the opposi come on the market. of Silver ac tions in Sterling Bills to-day have The most limited character and no change been kind has taken place in rates. We still quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand......	1s. 9 21/32d. per rupee.	
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 10 5/32d.	„
Credits 3 do ...	1s. 10 5/32d. to 3/16.	
Documents 3 months' sight...	1s. 10 7/32d.	„

On Calcutta we do not hear of any business. GOVERNMENT PAPER is firmer. We quote Fours, Rs. 102½; Fours and a half, Rs. 103⅞; Fives and a half, Rs. 109.

The SHARE MARKET to day has been very quiet and a general decline in prices must be noted. Bank of Bombays have fallen a half per cent., Agras Rs. 3 per share. Colaba Land Shares are Rs. 10 lower. Press Shares are somewhat irregular. Colaba Press have declined from Rs. 4,600 to Rs. 4,500, Mofussil Co. from Rs 430 to Rs. 435, while Fort Press have advanced from Rs. 2,700 to Rs. 2,750 and Sassoon Co. from Rs. 580 to Rs. 600 per share. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is decidedly out of favor. The Alexandra Co.'s Shares have declined Rs. 50, Bhownuggur Mills Rs. 100, Dhurrumsey Spinning Rs. 40, Jewraz Baloo Rs. 15, Merarjee Spinning Rs. 20, Oriental Rs. 10 and Soonderdass Spinning Rs. 15 per share. Bombay Burma Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 10 lower.

In COTTON there has been nothing whatever doing to-day. The heavy rains keep buyers out of the market and prices are accordingly quite nominal. The receipts yesterday were 945 bales, making 7,221 bales for the week.

FREIGHTS continue quite nominal. By steamer the nominal quotation is £2-3 9 to £2-5, but for a line probably less would be taken as the lay days of two of the steamers now on the berth have expired and they are still considerably short of their full cargoes. Iron vessels are nominally £2. Wood £1 17-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are the same in every way. There has been almost nothing whatever doing from first hands but holders are comparatively firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	6 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	737½
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	125 pl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	160
40 000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,210
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	775
6,000	1,400	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200pe	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,300 xd
200	2000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
100	500	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	11,000	11,000	200pe	Apollo Press Co.	4,400
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	775
155	500	all	60p.a.	Berar Company (New)	565
200	2,000	all	200pe.	Bombay Press Co.	1,380
200	500	all	50p.a	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6½ p.ct	Broach Cotton Co	115
400	1,500	all	37½pe	Carwar Company	850
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	70
500	1,880	all	175pe	Colaba Press Co.	4,500
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,119
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.	2,750
200	2,000	2,000	15 pe	Framji Cowasji Press Co	300
300	500	all	100 pe	French Press Co	425
1150	...	1,400	100 pe	Imperial Press Co.	375
3125	400	350	60 pe	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	425
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co, Ld	1,500
120	...	1,500	250 pe	Prince of Wales Press	800
300	500	all	100 pe	Sassoon Press Co.	600
400	500	750	135 pe	Scinde Press Co.	475
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	930
150	850	all	12 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	100pe*	Volkart's United Press Co.	980

* Per share for the half year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 19th June 1875.

Open, 1,278¼ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	78,531	0	9
Merchandise	1,95,231	10	3
Electric Telegraph	545	0	0
Municipal Trains	635	0	0
Total Rs.	2,74,942	11	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¼ miles Total Rs.	2,28,339	10	2
Increase Rs.	46,603	0	10

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN'S" OFFICE MONDAY EVENING.

The progress towards ease in money, which has for some time been looked for, is not making so rapid way as was some time ago expected. Looking back, there can now be little doubt, as at the time was anticipated, that the premature announcement of the new loan, at a time when the money market was tighter than it had been for a year, hindered the natural course of the money market to no inconsiderable extent, and in a particularly dull state of business the rates for accommodation are maintained at a level high even for India in modern days. But everything still points to approaching ease, and when the financing that is likely to be called for by reason of the loan having fallen so largely into private hands has been supplied, there is every reason to look for considerably lower rates. Notwithstanding all this, the new loan, which was allotted last Wednesday, must be considered a success to Government, and the rates paid a decided compliment to the financial position of India. Tenders ranged at from 103 downwards, and the allotment was made at from that price down to 102, those at the lower price obtaining 91 5/8 per cent. of the amounts asked for, and those above it in full, the whole giving an average of 102-3 8, a price for an Indian 4 per cent. loan, comparing not much to a disadvantage with 93 per cent. for the English 3 per cent. Consols, especially when it is kept in mind that the latter is a gold stock, the steadier medium, whilst silver has been steadily receding in value. Even as it is, it is open to question if it would not have been better to have issued the present loan in England; the experience of last year showed that a gold loan was appreciated there, the 5 millions then issued having brought an average of nearly 101½ per cent. Had this been done, and the issue of Council Bills stopped, or reduced, until the amount of the loan was used up by the Secretary of State's requirements, the saving to Government would have been immense. So much for the advantage to Government, but for the mercantile and banking community another important result most likely would have been that silver would have been brought out here by the Banks, and Exchange would have been greatly benefited by the price to which silver would have thus been raised. Every approach to a stringent money market here of late has shown that the floating stock of silver is by no means over-abundant, and the strong power of absorption of that metal possessed by this country will require to be met again ere long by imports. Any strong demand would at once raise the price in Europe, in spite of the large sums lately let loose there, and the consequent rise in Exchange would benefit most branches of trade here, while it would not be likely to injure even the Export trade, provided a desire to do business at any cost did not interfere with the exercise of sound mercantile judgment.

At first sight the Bank statement of last week would seem to show a decided step towards easy money, the cash balances having increased by 26 lakhs; but when it is seen that the public demand for accommodation has decreased by only 3 lakhs, it ceases to be matter of surprise that the rates were not reduced. The advances and credits have decreased by 14 lakhs, but the Bills Discounted have been increased to the extent of 11 lakhs. The private deposits are 10 lakhs higher, but still stand at a comparatively low total, and the Government Balances are 7 lakhs higher, the total being nearly 4½ crores. The difference is made up by realization of nearly 6 lakhs of the Government paper held by the Bank. The proportion of cash to liabilities has increased to 57 per cent. It will be interesting to watch the course of the Government Balances now that they have got the loan floated so well.

A series of large failures has been announced in London during the past week, important not only in the amounts involved, but also, and moreso, as regards the circles in which they have occurred. The continuance of a large and losing trade in shipments to the East has attracted much attention and comment of late years, and has been driving out of the field the steady legitimate traders who do business merely for the sake of getting a profit on their operations. It has been becoming more and more patent that a large part of the Eastward business has been getting into hands which carried it on more from necessity than from choice, and many have been the prophecies of a great crash coming. The great Importance of the present failures is that they fall, to some extent at all events, in the quarters where that ruinous overtrading will be affected, and that being so, the door is at length being open to a resumption of healthy and prudent business. The losses, it is believed, will fall chiefly on Banks and financial institutions at home, and in Calcutta at all events these lamentable occurrences are not likely to press with any weight in any quarter.

The Piece goods Market has been exceedingly flat this week, and prices are drooping, the bazaar waiting to see the effect of the failures.

The probabilities, however, are that these will ultimately prove advantageous to this market, by limiting shipping; and as the buying the excessive power will be considerably restricted by power of England by the retirement from business of those failures the largest Manchester buying agents, it two other is to expect that purchases will be henceforth is res at a moderate profit over the cost of production, fething that has for so long been wanted to develope a healthy trade.

Distrust must have been making way in London for some weeks, for previous to departure of last mail, a large Bombay firm had intimated their readiness to retire all their acceptances on the London market under rebate.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling opened with a very strong appearance; but when business began to be talked of, symptoms of weakness appeared, and although there has been no material decline, rates have been easier and fractionally lower than last week. The fact of the Exchange Banks having participated very lightly, and the Bank of Bengal not at all, in the new loan, may account for this. In addition, credits are almost entirely out of the market, and documents in very limited supply. Business scarcely commenced until receipt of the Council Bill rate, and then remitters accepted to a moderate extent the ruling quotation of 1-10d. for Bank Bills at 6 months' sight. Latterly 4 16th better has been obtainable in some quarters, but the bulk of the business, not a very large one, has been negotiated at the former figure. Similar bills at 3 months' sight have been taken at 1-9 13-16, and telegraphic transfer at 1-9¾ to 7-16, whilst demand has been quoting at 1-9¾ to 9-16 with but little doing in it.

The few credits that have appeared have found buyers at 1-10 1-16 to ⅛, and document bills mostly at 1-10¼, inclining to 5-16. The closing quotations are as under:

Bank Bills, on demand ...	1s-9¾ to 9-16
Do Bills 3 months' sight...	1s-9¾ to 13-16
Do Bills 6 months' sight...	1s-10 to 1-16
Credits & Clean House Paper, 6 months' sight ...	1s-10¼
Document Bills 6 months' sight	1s-10¼

France.—Quotations are unchanged, and a little business doing has been at the old rates of frcs. 2·33 for three months' sight, and at frcs. 2·35 for six months' sight document bills.

Bombay.—Not a single transaction reported.

China.—The closing rate for the direct steamers was 225, thirty-day sight opium bills. Since then nothing doing.

As was rumoured last week, the Secretary of State has reduced his fortnightly drawings on India, the amount last Wednesday being 60 lakhs, nearly all on this presidency. The average price obtained was slightly under that of the previous issue, being just a little over 1-9⅞ per rupee, namely, 21-408.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Business has been very restricted, and the market has been flat, with the exception of that for the lately so much despised spinning mill scrip, which is gradually regaining public favor.

Government Securities are weaker, and have suffered by the public being so large recipients of the new loan. The Bank of Bengal has got nothing, and the Exchange Banks very little, but the Banks of Bombay and of Madras have received allotments, and considerable amounts have gone into the hands of the Baroda State and other allottees not likely to be sellers; still private parties have got a good deal, and they are many in number, so early realizations to a considerable extent are probable. Some transactions in the new paper have already taken place at 2⅝ and 2½ premium which will give little, if anything, over the price paid for it, confirming last week's anticipation that little advantage was to be expected from tendering. The ordinary 4 per cent. Stock was being dealt in moderately at between 2¼ and 2⅝ premium, prior to issue of the new loan, and since then the price has ranged between 2¼ and 2⅜ with a dull tendency. In the four and a halfs there has been some business at 3¼ and 3⅜ premium, and a little in the five and a halfs at 9. To-day there has been almost a panic in the bazaar, consequent on vague rumours of the affairs in Burmah having taken an unfavourable turn, the Government giving no information. The 4 per cents., both old and new, have been pressed for sale, and there are sellers for a considerable time forward at 101¾. The closing rates are somewhat vague, but may be approximately quoted as under:

4 per cents.	101½ to ¾
4½ „ „	102⅞ to 103
5½ „ „	108¾ to 109

In London prices are lower also, 4 per cents. being called 91.

Bank Shares have been strong, with rather an upward tendency. Bengals have brought 1,435, 1,437½, and 1,440. Nationals 118 to 119, declining, however, to-day to 114, and Punjabs have brought 75.

Tea Shares are very quiet, and business has been restricted almost entirely to small lots. Borsillahs have been sold at 109, Burkolas at 104, Central Cachars at 163, Bisnauth Contributories at 98, Balasuns at 111, Mounchera contributories at 83. East Indias at 85, Durrungs at 87, and Eastern Cachars at 200. Prospects of the gardens, however, continue very good.

Spinning Mill Shares are in decidedly better demand and Barnagores have advanced to 105, on its being announced that they have at length been admitted to a quotation on the London stock exchange, whatever that may be worth. Budge-Budges have again been let go at 10 discount for original shares, but the new issue has brought the advanced prices of 17½ to 15 discount. Fr Glosters show a large advance at 74, and Seebpores are also a good deal better at 76 to 78. Asiatics have brought 42½ discount, Howrahs 24 and 25 discount, and Calcuttas 114.

Coal Shares are dull, with the exception of Bengals, which have fetched previous price of 1,350 ex-dividend. Beerbhooms have declined to 106 and 105 (business done), and Raneegunges to 94. Equitables have sold at 265.

Miscellaneous Shares.—The upward course of India General Steams has continued, transactions marking at from 430 up to 455. In Watson's Press there has been business at 94.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP CITY OF RICHMOND, 1,241 tons, Captain T. Starkie, which sailed on the 19th instant for Liverpool with a general cargo was put back from sea on account of bad weather.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo & the following passengers:—Surg. Major Morton, Mr. Y. Turner, & twenty-five deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYD's Co's s. s. JUNO, 1,233 tons, Captain G. Ragusin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (June 1st), calling at Port Said, Suez, & Aden, via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—From Trieste.—65 packages piece goods, 6 packages wine, 19 packages goods, 6 barrels oil, 6 packages earthenware, 4 packages medicine, 50 barrels beer, 36 packages glass beads, 6 packages hardware, 16 packages paper, 8 packages ropes, 15 bales twist, 25 cases milk, and 2 cases cologne. From Constantinople.—1 package gold coins, 4 packages goods, & 1 package roots. From Port Said.—1 package gold coins, 1 package wine, 2 cases books, & 1 case paper. From Smyrna.—1 case tobacco. From Craffalia.—2 cases tabacco. She brought the following passengers:—From Trieste.—Mr Serva Indiana. From Aden.—Three deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	City of Richmond	Starkie	put back from sea.
25	Penang (s)	Avern	Bussorah, June 9.
	Juno (s)	Ragusin	Trieste, June 1.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Teheran (s)	Johnson	Aden and Suez.
	Blenheim (s)	Brunsden	Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
21	Arabia (s)	Lewis	Kyouk Phyoo, June 16
	Sind (s)	Ritchie	Bombay, June 2.

DEPARTURE.

June.			
21	Dhoolia (s)	....	....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

June.
22 Inverdruie .... London via Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vixen s, 5 cases thread, Mahomedally Noorbhoy; 35 bundles iron buckets, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein; 79 bundles sheet, iron, Joseph Soares.

Europa s, 2 cases saddlery, P. Grant and Son; 701 bars iron, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co.

Trinacria s, 4 cases thread, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s, 20 cases paper, Narranjee Sewjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia s, 50 cases brandy, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Sons and Co; 25 cases vermouth, Pachajee Framjee and Co; 40 cases brandy, Maneckjee Jemsetjee.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gatineau, 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Guy Mannering s, 140 cwts coir yarn, Curumsee Khetsee; 5 bales hides, Fazul Goolamhussen; 100 bales wool, Samjee Canjee; 50 bales wool, Corsy Khetsey; 660 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

Coromandels 305¼ cwts sursee seed. Nagurdass Nahalchund; 100 bales cotton. Cutchra Premjee; 1 bale cotton, Wallace and Co; 35 bales cotton, Nuthoosoonderjee 60 bales cotton, Madon Hurpal and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Callianjee Pitamber; 68 bales wool, Mooljee Jaittna and Co.

Caradoc s, 89 bales wool, Luckmedass Khimjee; 6 bales cotton, Alladinboy Dewjeebhoy and Co; 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kashgar s, 83¼ cwts, coffee. Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Kashgar s, 700 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s, 8 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, 31 cwts genda horn, Goolam Hoosen Jone Mahamed; 8¼ cwts genda horn, and 342 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 40 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 14 chests opium, son; 7 Essac Elias; 87 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; opium, E. chests opium, Goolraz Singanee; 26 chests Abraham; 12 J. Abraham; 40 chests opium, N. Co; 390 bales chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail; cotton, Currimbhoy cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 12 Maheckram; 26 chests Ebram; 7 chests opium, Hurn; 20 chests opium, Sorabjee opium, Framjee Hormusjee opium, Ramdass Khimjee and Nusserwanjee; 19 chests Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s, 35 opium, Tata and Co; 37 chests opium, Framjee and Co; 8 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee Hormusjee

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 24.

Fairbrother, Lieut Col, Bombay 25th Regt N L I, on leave, from Mhow.

JUNE 25.

Morton, Surg Major, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 25.

New, Lieut Col, Madras 29th Regt N I, on leave, to England.

Peters, Surgeon, Bombay 2nd Granadier Regt N I, to join, to Aden.

Rich, Lieut, Bombay Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 22).

The under-mentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr J Hunter Blair, Colr of Sea Customs and of the Madras Dist, privilege leave for two months and eight days from or after the 12th July 1875, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr G T Mackenzie, Actg Head Asst to the Colr and Magt of Nellore, privilege leave for three months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Col R M Macdonald, Director of Public Instruction, privilege leave for three months, from and after the 6th July 1875, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code

Surgn-Maj H J Beach, Actg Zillah Surgn of Berhampore, leave to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills on medical certificate till 30th Nov 1875, under the Regulations of 1868.

The Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr George Downton Leman to act as Colr of Sea Customs and of the Madras Dist during the absence of Mr J Hunter-Blair on leave, or until further orders.

Mr John Kelsall, Actg Sub-Colr and Joint Magt of the Godavery Dist to act as Colr and Magt of that Dist during the absence of Mr W S Foster on privilege, leave, or until further orders—To have effect from the date of taking charge.

Mr Edward Turner, Actg Head Asst to the Colr and Magt of Tinnevelly, to act as Special Asst to the Colr and Magt of Madura during the absence of Mr J Lee-Warner on Furlough, or until further orders.

Mr Robert Rice, Actg Head Asst to the Colr and Magt of Coimbatore, to act as Head Asst to the Colr and Magt of Tinnevelly during the employment of Mr G A Parker on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Walter Gregory Underwood, Asst to the Colr and Magt of Malabar, to act as Head Asst to the Colr and Magt of Coimbatore during the employment of Mr C W W Martin on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Ware Plumptre Austin, Actg Head Asst to the Colr and Magt of the Godavery Dist to act as Sub Colr and Joint Magt of North Arcot during the employment of Mr H Sewell on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Allen Lindsay Lister, Head Asst to the Colr Magt of South Arcot, to act as Head Asst to the Colr and Magt of the Godavery Dist during the employment of Mr N A Roupell on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr G D Leman to act as Protector of Emigrants during the absence of Mr J Hunter-Blair on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Edmund Thompson, MA, Principal of the Presidency College, Madras, to act as Director of Public Instruction during the absence of Col R M Macdonald on leave, or until further orders.

Mr W A Porter, MA, Principal of the Provincial College, Combaconum, to act as Principal of the Presidency College, Madras, during the employment of Mr Thompson on other duty, or until further orders.

T Gopal Row, BA, to act as Principal of the Provincial College, Combaconum, during the employment of Mr. Porter on other duty, or until further orders.

Maj St George Caulfeild, of the S C Asst Supdt of Police, 1st class, to be Comdt of the Nair Bgd, vice Maj J A Ellis.

Capt William Robert Sheffield, Asst Supdt of Police, Kistna Dist to act as Supdt of Police, Nellore, during the absence of Capt G Chrystie on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr John Ewart Edwards Agincourt Boyd, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, Coimbatore, to act as Supdt of Police, Coimbatore, during the absence of Maj T K Guthrie on leave, or until further orders.

Lt Ambrose Awdry, Rl Engrs, is permitted, at his own request to resign his appointment of Private Secy to H Excy the Govr from the 1st July 1875, and his services are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept from that date.

The Hon'ble the Govr has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Mr Arundel Tagg Arundel to be Private Secy to the Honorable the Govr.

Mr H Sewell, Actg Colr and Magt of Trichinopoly, having assumed charge of that Dist on the 8th May the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him in the *Gazette* of the 13th April last is hereby cancelled.

The services of Maj J A Ellis, Comdt of the Nair Bgd. are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Lt Ambrose Awdry, R E, is reappointed to the P W Dept from the 1st July 1875, as an Ex Engr of the 3rd grade, and is posted to the Neilgherry Dist.

Capt J W Hindle of the S C, Ex Engr of the 3rd grade, having returned to duty on the 10th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in the *Gazette* of the 11th May 1875 is cancelled.

The services of Lt R E Hamilton, Rl Engrs, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.

The Honorable the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Maj J A Ellis, of the S C to officiate as Supdt and Agent for Army Clothing during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj A T Searle, or until further orders.

The services of Maj St G Caulfeild, of the S C, Offg Supdt and Agent for Army Clothing, are placed at the disposal of the Political Dept.

The Honorable the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Surgn (Local Surgn-Maj) F Pout, Army Medical Dept, to officiate as Secy and Statistical Officer to the Surgn-Genl, British Medical Service, during the absence on leave to Europe of Surgn W T Martin, M D, or until further orders.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval. Madras Staff Corps—Capt Horace Francis deLousada, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj from the 20th June 1875.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe: Surg J L O'Keefe, Indian Medical Dept, on furlough on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1868 and to embark from Madras or Bombay.

HIGH COURT—26TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

In the Goods of Rahimbhoy Allubhoy deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Heerbai vs Gorebai and others—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner.

FULL BENCH.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief JUSTICE, the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN, and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE NANABHOY HARRIDASS.)

325-73 -Mr. Fletcher (for pauper) Savitribae widow v Luxmibae widow—Craigie Lynch and Owen.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN)

458 72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hormusjee Jehangeer vs Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

153-73—Jefferson and Payne—Currimkhan bin Sudookhan v Bawa Nensee and others—M B Barbhaya.

566-73—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundass vs The Justices of the Peace, &c—Crawford and Boevey.

22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Gunny vs Jacob Hajee Jamal—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

To be Mentioned.

813-73—Crawford and Boevey—Doongersey Mooljee v Junab and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

LONG CAUSES.

370-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Salley Mahomed Hajee A c v Huridass Purshotumdass and another—Chalk and Turner.

611-74—Mr Fletcher (for pauper) Cassum Hamee v W L Beathi and others.

614-74—Jefferson and Payne—Ebrahim Abdool Currim v Rahimtoola Hajee Abdoolla and others.

615-74—M M Munshi—Gunputrao Pandoorung v Lieut-Col J A M Macdonald—Fletcher and Smith.

616-74—M B Barbhaya—A R bin Mahomed Seedee v Khoja Ebrahim Sallay Mahomed.

618-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Robert Knight v Khulukdina Khulfanbhoy.

619-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Runchordass Girdharlal v P and O Steam Navigation Co—Fletcher and Smith.

624-74—M M Munshi—Jeenabai vs Jumnadass Pitamberdass.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhoy Peerbhoy v Syed Mira Shau.

634-75—A Framjee—Lustomjee Maneckjee v Rustomjee Kaikhashroo and another—J C Cama.

635-74—In person—Dewjee Khytra vs Sha Ludha Mummayanee.

639-74—J C Cama—Goondajee bin Anapa and others v Babajee Sakharam Beli.

641-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mistri Vishram Gangji v Hajee Zemal Abadeen.

642-74—Jefferson and Payne—Bhaidass Gordhundass and others v Kessowjee Jadowjee—Craigie Lynch and Owen.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSE.

283-75—Fletcher and Smith—Pestonjee Eduljee Guzder v Hussonbhoy Goolam Hoosein—P Kawasjee—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

639-71—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy v Soneebai widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

822-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonabai widow and another v Ahmedbhai Hubibbhai—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

477 74—Tyabjee and Sayani—The L B and M Bank Ld v Ramcrustna Sazba—Balcristna W N.

554-74—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Ramabai widow v Bapoojee Narayen and others—Prescott and Winter.

557-74—Pestonjee Kavasjee—Abdool Suttur Hamed v Muhomed Khan bin Fuckeer—B W Kirtikur.

520-78—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrao Gopalrao v Tribhowandass Laldass—Shamrao Pandoorung.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

336-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sidney Tuman Blanchard v William Nassau Lees and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

592-73—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Girdhur Roopjee v Henry Gamble and another—M H Khan.

413-74 Tyabjee and Sayani—N Shaik Ally v Zemabhoo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.

609-74—Chalk and Turner—Emnabai widow and another v Hajee Ally Mahomed and others.

643-74—K Morojee—Jeeneebai v Koja Rahimtoola Cauderbhai—Jefferson and Payne.

644-74—Mr Fletcher (for pauper) Jumnadass Bhugwandass v, Futtachund Heerachund and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

654-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhoy Wishwanath v Sokubai and others.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION

OF

MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

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INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
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PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DUNLOP—June 24th, at Budnera, Berar, the wife of A. J. Dunlop, Esq., Asst. Commissioner, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

KAUR HARNAM—GOLUCKNATH—June 16th, at Jalandhar, by the Rev. E. M. Wherry, assisted by the Rev. K. C. Chatterjee, Kaur Hharnam Singh Ahlowalia, younger son of the late Maharajah Randheer Singh, K. C. S. I., of Kappurthala, to Priscella, youngest daughter of the Rev. M. Golucknath.

DEATH.

STEWART—June 19th, at Calcutta, Anna, the beloved wife of Theo. Stewart, aged 42 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1875.

IN exposing the notorious delays of justice in the High Court both on its Original and Appellate Sides, it is of course desirable to find out who is to blame. Public opinion has pointed to the Chief Justice himself as the principal cause of the arrears in judgments, and though with that smiling fortitude under criticism which His Lordship is so well able to display, he may think he has been very ill-used in having his industry for a moment suspected, we cannot agree that His Lordship is free from responsibility in the matter. If he apprehended there would be a block in the disposal of public business in consequence of the weakness of the Bench in numerical strength, it seems to us it was his duty to lay the state of matters fully before Government, and if the authorities, with the facts before them, considered that no new Judge was necessary, then the responsibility of scandalous delays, amounting almost to a failure of justice, would rest with them. If His Lordship did not see any reason to apprehend long delays in the delivery of judgments in the Original Jurisdiction Court and the Appellate Court, he is none the less at fault for not perceiving what was inevitable unless means were taken to prevent it. But no matter what particular Judge is to blame, it is clear to us that some one has not done all he could and ought to have done in the administration in Bombay of justice within a reasonable space of time. It seems to us as if the practice in the Appellate Court for some years past has been for heavy cases—that is, cases that will take several days to be heard—to be studiously avoided, and light ones alone dealt with by the Judges. Of course this has a very serious effect upon the minds of some suitors, who plainly see that justice may be put away from them for an indefinite period if their opponents choose to make out that the case will be an exceedingly difficult and protracted one. Thus vexatious litigants are encouraged, and men who feel they have justice on their side are compelled to look on the pleasant spectacle of their opponents triumphing in a delay which is ruinous to them—a spectacle, we should think, sufficient to cause them to form a very low opinion of British justice.

We willingly admit that the Chief Justice and his colleagues may not be altogether to blame for delays in the administration of justice, although of course they must be in that particular part of administering justice—delivering judgment. For instance, there is a great deal of force in what our correspondent "A Suitor" urges to-day, and we may say that the practice he alludes to has already received our condemnation. Barristers may call their fees honorariums if they please, but the public, who are chiefly concerned, justly call them payments for certain work to be done. We can see no reason why, if a barrister takes a honorarium to engage himself in a particular case, he should not be compelled to abide by the agreement just as much as an ordinary person is compelled to fulfil a contract. It may be honourable to accept honorariums and do no work in exchange for them, but we do not think it is. No client thinks so much of the merits of any individual barrister as to give him a present for nothing in exchange. When a client pays money—a vulgar word—more so than honorarium—still, it serves our purpose—when a client, we say, pays money to a barrister he clearly expects service in return, and surely the client's expectation ought to be respected by the person he pays. In other professions than that of the Bar, it is impossible for gentlemen to take payments from two or more persons when he can only do the work of one, and the reason for this is doubtless founded on the old-fashioned principles of honesty and fair-play. It is worthy of note that there have been gentlemen at the Bar in Bombay who returned a honorarium if they found that other engagements prevented them from doing service in respect of the payment; and to plain-minded people like ourselves these gentlemen have always appeared to us in a better light than do barristers who, after taking several honorariums in respect of engagements to appear in certain cases, coolly arrange for the postponement of the cases they cannot possibly attend to and yet adhere to the honorariums paid by the victims in the cases which have been sacrificed to their convenience. The local Law Society would do well to consider the question raised anew by "A Suitor."

IT would be a very desirable thing if some one would introduce a better style of bungalow architecture into India. In this country, of all others, Englishmen require cool, comfortable, well built dwelling houses; but the difficulty is to rent anything of the sort, a really comfortable bungalow being one of those good things that do not commonly find their way into the market. The old stamp of Indian bungalow, with its mud walls and thatched roof, is scarcely a more disagreeable example of Anglo-Indian architecture than the "Devonshire cottage" type of building that has taken its place here. In this last everything inside is sacrificed to the outside, and one is badly compensated for loss of sleeping and sitting rooms with rustic verandahs, swinging flower pots, and ornamental stucco work: pretty but useless. This is one great fault of the *bijou* bungalow, now so fashionable in many parts of India. Another fault is the flimsy character of the workmanship throughout. The building is run up like one of those lath and plaster mansions in suburban London, and the tenant has only to wait for the first burst of the monsoon to enjoy a daily and gratuitous shower-bath he never contemplated upon receiving as a part and parcel of his occupation. Sometimes these *Bijous* tumble down, and it is lucky if the tenant is not killed outright or maimed; and, almost equally reprehensible, the rents everywhere for these fanciful erections are exceedingly dear—dearer even than would be paid for a thoroughly good and comfortable house in England. And this is curious in itself, that house rent should be so highly priced in India. Labour, we all know, is very cheap here; the ill-baked bricks of the country are not expensive; wood is in many places cheap and abundant; yet with all these things in their favour house-owners will think nothing of asking Rs. 100 for a ramshackle cottage, or £120 a year, for what we would not pay £30 at home. Of course we do not refer to Bombay only, but to all parts of India, where we shall ever find the same condition prevailing—an exorbitant charge for house rent. Doubtless, there is a good deal of easy morality in builders' trade out here. It is said that there is no such thing as chunam that will last in these degenerate days, as our railway and other engineers know only too well; nevertheless there is plenty of chunam in the market, only it is not the same good stuff that the builders of a less enlightened period used in their public and private works. Bungalows are, in short, run up remarkably cheap, and charged for remarkably dear, whence a good deal of discomfort for those who have to dwell in them. But the style of architecture used is in itself unreasonable and absurd. The great *desiderata* in an Indian dwelling house are loftiness and ventilation; but these it is difficult to find in any house short of one of those great palaces or barracks—whichever we please to call them—for which the rent asked will be something so prodigious as to put them out of the pale of discussion altogether. In the old-fashioned, or in the new gimcrack bungalow, the ventilation and loftiness wanted are lost sight of, and it usually seems to be the object of the architect rather to cram as many rooms as possible into his space than to design a few good apartments wherein his tenants may live comfortably. In the matter of bath rooms our Indian bungalow is becoming worse than ever. It is to be hoped that tenants do not wash less frequently than of yore; however, it is much more common to see two than four bath-rooms to a good sized bungalow in which several persons are expected to dwell, and the inconvenience of the arrangement is, of course, conspicuous. Lofty rooms, devoid of doors, and divided by screens, offer perhaps the best chances of coolness and ventilation in Indian houses, especially when these are supplemented by what it is not easy to get—a wide and well built verandah. Our bungalows are now built so lightly that they cannot keep out the heat any better than the lath and plaster houses at home the cold; but an Indian house to suit the climate should have very thick walls and a very thick roof. The old Moorish style of house—*pucka* in every respect—and with walls that would support half a dozen stories, though called on to support none, is sometimes to be met with but not often. Where we find it we shall probably learn that it was built at a prodigious cost by some old colonel or collector of days gone by, but it seems to last for ever—so sound is the work—and for coolness and comfort it is unrivalled. This sort of house—for which the *Burra Sahib* had probably to pay ten times its real cost—is not built now, but we have in its place an erection founded on no particular school of architecture, but embracing the worst qualities of all. Our houses seem to be a kind of compromise between the "Devonshire cottage' and the Bank of England. Sometimes they are mostly Bank, and at others mostly cottage. Now, everyone knows that for a really pretty and thoroughly uncomfortable house there is nothing to surpass the Devonshire cottage. Its chilly draughts in winter, and its stifling heat in summer, have passed into a proverb; and, as a trap for earwigs, beetles, flies, and many nasty crawling and flying creatures, the cottage, with its pretty wooden verandahs and creeping plants, is altogether unrivalled. Nevertheless this is the model we introduce here. Nothing would be worse; not even the ancient bomb-proof bungalow that now-a-days we can scarcely look at without laughing. Flat roofs, indeed, are not to be despised, and it is a pity that our architects do not avail themselves of their advantages; supposing their work to be sufficiently strong to support some light work that would render the roof a pleasant sleeping place in the hot weather. As things are, it is often remarked that Indian builders of the modern type never leave so much as a ladder wherewith to gain the roof, possibly for fear of the tenant and his bed tumbling through their plaster. However, the roof-top has always been with Eastern people the natural refuge from summer heat. David was there when the charms of his beautiful neighbour overcame his reason; and even to-day we see the natives everywhere making good use of their flat-roofs in the dry season as places of recreation or repose. The people of Bagdad, we have heard, do the reverse of this and go down to their cellars for coolness; but then that city is happily an exceptional place, and one of the hottest in the whole world.

In the matter of out-offices the builders study our comforts as little as within. The kitchen—that most important apartment—is most commonly relegated to the end of the compound, and made a portion of the stable and servants' godown range, in order, we suppose, that our *entreés* may be flavoured with stable odours, and our *plàts* with the aroma of the horse-keeper's interesting family. In the rains our dinner further labours under the disadvantage of being well soused with water on its cooling passage from the kitchen to the dining room, few architects being at the pains of building a covered way for the transit. Perhaps if architecture was better taught and studied in India many of these faults complained of would be rectified, and in time we might look for that improvement in the construction of our dwelling houses that we now ask for in vain. The natives have certainly not much originality in architecture; still, under Italian supervision they built the Taj. What they want is such instruction as schools of architecture can give, and if in places such as cantonments, where such arbitrary power may exist, new houses were only allowed to be built upon a proper design, we should reap some benefit generally for an amelioration of things devoutly to be wished for.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

IT was well said by one of the speakers at the meeting in the Durbar Room on Thursday afternoon, "Look round and then tell me that there "is no such thing as public opinion in Bombay." It was indeed cheering to see so many of the principal European inhabitants of Bombay met together, in defiance of the weather, to inaugurate measures to raise a fund for the endowment of the European General Hospital and, to quote one of the resolutions carried at the meeting, "generally to supple-"ment hospital work for the relief and com-"fort of sick and poor Europeans in Bombay." Sir Michael Westropp in his able opening speech put the claims of the poor Europeans who require medical attendance clearly before the meeting. The Rev. Dr. Wilson also brought forward telling arguments in favour of the endowment scheme. Dr. Blaney gave an exhaustive history of the European Hospital since it was first opened in a bomb-proof chamber, on a site within view of where he stood in the Durbar Room, down till the present time when it is in a miserable shed near Fort George. The Honourable Mr. Scoble also spoke to one of the resolutions. Working committees were appointed; one for the management of the fund and the other to communicate with Government regarding the building of a new hospital. The scheme having now been fairly floated, and an influential Committee appointed to solicit subscriptions, we hope soon to learn that a handsome sum has been placed in the Bank of Bombay. And we also hope that the Committee will have no difficulty in gaining the hearty co-operation of Government in beginning the new building. Funds have for a long time been in the hands of Government for this building, and the foundations of a new hospital are actually laid on the Esplanade. When the building had so far progressed, it was discovered that it would interfere with the drilling of the garrison, and nothing above the foundations was built. There they remain to this day, and another site has not, we believe, been chosen. Now that the matter is so openly placed before Government, we trust that a site will be speedily selected, and the new hospital at once commenced, and sufficiently advanced to admit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales laying the foundation stone with true masonic honours. Mr. Oliphant, from his experience of the present unsuitable quarters, was able to make a telling appeal to the meeting on behalf of the scheme he has so bravely brought forward, and it will be well for the poor inmates of the hospital when a large sum is placed at the disposal of the Committee, and improvements made which will add to the comforts and convenience of the patients. It now remains with the public to come forward and provide the means for the alleviation of the sufferings of their poor European brethren. We have little doubt that the pleadings of the Committee on behalf of the Endowment Fund will be nobly responded to, and that Bombay will once more show that public opinion and public spirit are not dead, and that all the charity, for which she was once so famous, has not been crushed out of the hearts of the European inhabitants. For ourselves, we shall be happy to receive subscriptions towards the good work. May we say, *bis dat qui cito dat*?

DELAY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE HIGH COURT: COUNSEL TO BLAME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the recent correspondence on this head that has appeared in your paper it would seem that the writers all labour under an impression that the delay is attributable to the Judges and to them alone. This I think I can show to be a mistaken view.

From my own observations and painful experience I know that cases are frequently postponed when the Judge is sitting ready to hear them, when the parties, their attorneys and witnesses are in attendance and everything ready to go on. Under these circumstances you ask—how can the matter be delayed? The answer is for *counsel's convenience*. And apparently Judges, suitors and everyone are powerless against this difficulty. The counsel in the case have quietly arranged amongst themselves that the case shall be postponed and postponed it is accordingly. What is the result? The next case is called on—perhaps a lengthy one that occupies a week—during which time the unfortunate victims of *counsel's convenience* have to incur the daily expenses of their witnesses' attendance, lose their own time and occupation, and very likely have to submit to a repetition of the programme when the case is again called on. I believe that this is a fertile source of delay for which it is difficult to find a remedy so long as the Bombay Bar hold the opinion that the acceptance of a fee does not necessitate the rendering of any service. What, Sir, would be the opinion about an ordinary individual who accepted payment for a service that he had no intention of performing, yet this is what the Bombay Bar do every day and in this way. Jones briefs Mr. A. and Mr. B. in his case; Smith does ditto to Mr. C. and Mr. D.; before the case comes on for hearing, Mr. A. and Mr. B. arrange that B. shall attend to it and A. take up another case in another Court. Smith's counsel C. and D. make a similar arrangement. The result is that fees are received by two counsel on each side and the suitors obtain the services of only one. What can be done? The Bar rule says that in long causes two counsel must be briefed and in nine cases out of ten only one counsel on either side appears. This is no exaggeration, and I challenge any member of the Bar to deny it if he can. Only the other day Mr. Justice Bayley rose at 2 o'clock because he could not get any counsel in his Court, they being all engaged elsewhere.

I trust I have been able to show that all the blame of delay should not be put on the shoulders of the Judges.

ASUITOR.

EXCHANGE MYSTERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few days since I received a cheque for £5 sterling from England, and on presenting the same at an exchange bank in Bombay, I received Rs. 54-11-8. Now, the cheque was worth £5, or five English sovereigns which had been paid for it at home, while Rs. 54-11 8 is by no means the equivalent of that amount, that is to say, had I received five sovereigns I could have exchanged them for considerably more. Further, in sending money home I find that I have to give more than Rs. 11-2-1 to make up £1 sterling.

I have no doubt that it is quite correct, as all the banks act after the same manner. Still, not understanding business matters very well myself, and frequently having to remit money home as well as cash cheques received from England, and finding in both cases that I am a loser to a considerable extent, I would feel much obliged if some of your numerous readers would kindly explain the matter.

ONE INTERESTED.

Bombay, 22nd June.

THE KURRACHEE PUBLIC PROSECUTORSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Times of India* the other day mentioned that the Public Prosecutorship of Kurrachee had become vacant, and that the 'personal injustice" which had been done when the last nomination to it was made would now be amply atoned for. The only "personal injustice" I know of was that exposed by the Kurrachee papers, who denounced in unmeasured terms the removal of the former incumbent, Mr. A. D. Hassun Ally, to make room for a protege of a Judge of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Hassun Ally discharged the duties of Public Prosecutor for upwards of four years with a tact and display of ability rarely equalled, seldom surpassed. He was the right man in the right place, and his summary supersession, therefore, was looked upon as a measure unjust in the extreme, and for which not the slightest pretext could be assigned. The "personal injustice" to be atoned for must evidently be that done to Mr. Hassun Ally, and if what report says as regards his qualifications and general abilities be true, it is to be hoped the wrong done to him will be atoned for by his reappointment to an office for which he showed such aptitude, and in which he rendered such satisfaction.

Kurrachee, June 22. J. B.

A HARBOUR CLERGYMAN WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The meeting in connection with the hospital for Europeans being over and a success, I take the liberty of drawing attention to another want, *i. e.* a minister for our seamen. There have been a few services held in the harbour during the past year, but I need hardly say it is quite as neccessary for Jack to have regular worship as it is for any one else to, and though he can always come on shore if he pleases, still I think we ought to place religious instruction within easy reach of him.

Of late I have observed a good many of our seafaring brethren in the little Kirk opposite the Dockyard. Many more would doubtless attend a service held in the harbour, and I am hopeful that some of our large-hearted men will come forward and assist in this really necessary and good work.

To the natives the Gospel is preached, and to those that give to such missions too much credit cannot be given. Still I would in conclusion point out that to our own that are in darkness we owe a little care and attention.

DILPUSSUND.

Bombay, 25th June.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the sympathies of Europeans here are thoroughly aroused on the subject of a new hospital and a fund to endow it, I venture to point out that there is a sum of money which would be a handsome addition to such fund, and which might very appropriately and gracefully be given to it. I trust the members of the Chamber of Commerce will pardon me for alluding to the large balance (upwards of Rs. 20,000) standing to the credit of their measurement fee account, and to the considerable annual revenue (say Rs. 3,000) derived from the same source. These fees are, I believe, the result of an understanding between the Chamber of Commerce and the ship-masters, by which the latter have agreed to accept the measurements made by the Chamber's measurer; our countrymen connected with the shipping have therefore a special claim for consideration in the disposal of this money. Dr. Blaney stated at Thursday's meeting that patients connected with the shipping used to form about one-third of the inmates of the old hospital, and it would thus be peculiarly appropriate that a portion at least of this fund and revenue, raised as they are by the concurrence or co-operation of the Commissioner of Customs and the ship-masters, should be devoted to the assistance of sick sailors.

The members of the Chamber feel, I believe, that there is some sacredness attaching to the fee fund, and that it ought not to be used for purposes purely connected with themselves. I therefore throw the above out as a suggestion, but in no spirit of interference with the disposal of money of which they are the custodians.

A GIVER.

THE MURDER OF MR. SUTHERLAND AT BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused with much interest the leader in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 22nd instant, relating to the alleged administration of poison to Mr. Sutherland while he was holding the position of British Resident at Baroda in 1840.

For nearly 45 years, to my knowledge, the Gaekwar's Court has been one that always gave each succeeding Resident much trouble, and this I have no doubt the records of Government will prove.

My immediate object, however, in writing this letter is to point out to you, that the statement that Mr. Sutherland was poisoned is at variance with fact. He died in a fit of apoplexy induced by his immense size and the great heat for which Baroda is noted. Those who remember him may justly say that he was after the Daniel Lambert type. His vast proportions, no bodily exercise, too much of mental exertion as to how to manage the refractory prince; all these, I say, combined to induce the apoplectic fit. The report of the medical officer who held a *post mortem* examination will, I feel sure, prove this assertion. Mr. Sutherland died in 1840.

DICK.

Bombay, 24th June.

*** Our correspondent adopts a belief regarding Mr. Sutherland's fate which used to be very generally held in Guzerat; but our article was founded on the result of late official inquiries.—ED. B. G.

A NOVEL EVENT IN BHOWNUGGUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I perceive the outer world is kept pretty well *au courant* by occasional and special correspondents with the vast strides the go-a-head State of Bhownuggur is taking towards being ranked as one of the best managed native States of India. Some three years ago you perhaps recorded the auspicious opening of the water works for supplying the town of Bhownuggur with pure water. The lake in connexion with these works, called Gavarishanker Lake—after the able and popular Dewan of that name—was, on Monday evening last, the scene of a most unusual excitement caused by the first trial by His Highness the Thakur of the steam yacht which he has just received from England.

Two days previously His Highness had issued invitations to about 20 or 24 ladies and gentlemen, the *élite* of the station, to a water party. At the appointed time the host and his guests found themselves forming a merry group on the dam of the lake, and, on every thing being declared ready, they filed down on to the "temporary pier" and thence into the yacht which lay gracefully floating on the slightly disturbed waters. The yacht was built by Messrs. Yarrow and Hedley, of London, to hold about 30 people comfortably. She is 37ft. in length, with a beam of 6½ft., drawing about 2ft. of water when carrying her full complement of passengers. Some of the party were apparently not used to making voyages, for, although the outermost bounds of the lake are visible to the eye unaided by telescopes, with or without latest improvements, at one coup, they felt some slight trepidation at starting as to the result of the cruise. One gentleman with a handsome turban, hailing from the interior, was especially remarked by all to wear a look of deep anxiety. When the party had all taken their seats, the Gondola shoved off into deep water, and the engines started. At this moment conversation, which had almost come to a standstill started afresh, for, were there not the neat little engine and the other belongings of the steamer to criticise, the scenery with Wait Cottage pointing heavenwards as its only point of romanticism to scan in *silence*—the fidelity of "Budhi" to admire, and the immediate future, peopled with shadowy groups of merry picnicites, to discuss? On turning Cape Magnet, to which "distance alone could lend enchantment," but towards which our steersman felt himself constantly drawn, the band which was stationed on Picnic Island suddenly burst on our view. To those who were not let into the secret of this arrangement, this was a most agreeable surprise. As it was, the band formed the north pole of all our gyrations, and after one hour's most delightful cruise we returned to the "pier" and landing made tracks homewards. I may say that the Thakur and his guests, one and all, not even excluding the anxious gentleman, were thoroughly satisfied with the performance of the yacht, and I can only hope that "water parties" will form one of the features of the Bhownuggur season this year.

Bhownuggur, 23rd June. DICK.

NOTES ON THE WAY HOME.

NAPLES, 19TH APRIL.

HERE we are on *terra firma* at last, and a lovely *terra* it is indeed. The view on deck early this morning was one to be remembered. But before I go any further, I must tell you of our voyage, which has lasted at least three days longer than was expected. We left Bombay on the 24th ult. at 6 p.m. in the Rubattino Co.'s s.s. *Assyria* Captain E. Boselli, formerly chief officer of the same Company's s.s. *Persia*, which is expected here in two or three days. The following is the list of passengers, all of whom, excepting Mr. Thomas, who left us at Port Said, arrived here safe and sound this morning. Rev. Mr. Thomas and 2 children from Houbli, Rev. Mr. Roth from Gudduk, Rev. T. S Wyncoop from Allahabad, Surgeon Major McKellar, Mrs. McKellar and child from Calcutta, Mrs. Torin Thatcher and Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Trevor from Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. Percival C.S. from Bhownuggur, Mr. A Robinson, C.S., from Goruckpore, Captain and Mrs. Sangster from Rawul Pindee, Mr. and Mrs. Black and two children, Mr. R. Harlow, Mr. R. Reid, and Mr. G. Hudson from Ceylon. Our departure was cheered with the prospect of a speedy, comfortable and safe voyage, our ship being a bran new one and her officers well skilled in profession; and as far as lay in the power of Captain Boselli and his officers, our expectations have been realized, for nothing could have exceeded the courtesy and attention with which we have been treated. Although we have had to endure discomforts which it was not in their power to remove; for instance, the engines are at least 50 horse power too weak, else we never should have been as we are three days late. The W. C. accommodation is both inconvenient and defective and the stewards are too few, and with one exception, they were always most untidy and dirty in appearance; and if the Rubattino Co. expect their ships to be filled with English passengers, I should advise them to have a doctor on board their ships who understands English and has a good supply of medicines with him. Our dates of arrival and departure at Aden, Suez, and Port Said were the 2nd, 11th, and 12th instant respectively, and almost immediately after leaving Bombay, and all through the Red Sea, we had strong head winds. Our party being a small one we have got on very sociably and agreeably together. A game of whist by day and a little music at night found occupation for a few of us, but the majority have gone in for the *dolce far niente* as the most appropriate way of spending time on board an Italian steamer. We anchored for the night in the Canal about three miles from Ismailia just behind the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan which left Bombay on the 29th ultimo and passed us in the Red Sea, and I feel obliged to mention how discourteously we were treated by her. At the time she passed us at a distance of about ½ of a mile we were ploughing through the waves at half speed when we saw her put up the letters B. D. (what is your name?) without showing her national flag. As this vessel has not yet received a number in the International Code we could not respond, but whilst the officers were searching to find if they could inform the Deccan of this fact, she showed the British flag, whereupon the Assyria immediately showed the Italian flag and her own house flag. The moment this was done the Deccan hauled down the British flag and her signals and passed on without saluting in the usual courteous manner. Incivility on shore is common enough, but between ships in mid ocean I should have thought it to have been utterly unknown. We had, however, the satisfaction of leaving the Deccan at anchor behind us at Ismailia, and when we left Port Said she had not come in sight. On the whole, then, I may say our voyage has been a pleasant one, and I certainly think with a little judgment and care the Rubattino lines from India will succeed. At any rate, if all their vessels carry such gentlemanly and capable officers as Signor E. Boselli, captain, Signor F. Bozzoni, chief officer, Signor E. Dodero, 2nd officer, Signor C. Fiecchio, chief engineer, and Signor B. Calza, doctor, the discomforts of travelling are reduced to a minimum. We presented Captain Boselli with a letter of thanks signed by us all, and by expressing his gratification that we had been so pleased, he said he had only done his duty and wished it had been in his power to have made us more comfortable. I ought not to omit to mention that Signor Bozzoni speaks English capitally, and that he has been the interpreter of our wishes to the captain, who understands English but imperfectly, although he speaks French fluently. And now I must close this letter and be off and see the sights of *La bella Napoli*. *Au revoir.*

VIATOR.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, 21ST JUNE.

THE rains may now fairly be said to have set in here, for we have daily showers, and often very copious ones. At all events we have been comparatively relieved from the oppressive heat from which we had been suffering during the last few weeks. To one who has been living in the North Western Provinces it seems most unusual to be rid of the hot weather so soon, but that, of course, is not a matter to grumble at.

A gentleman of the "loafing" profession was out here on a roving expedition a few days ago. He had not been long in this place when his resources failed him. As might have been expected he at once took the road to the Chaplain's house with a tale of woe enough to melt one's heart. The Chaplain kindly assisted him with a sum sufficient to relieve his present want, and to carry him back to Bombay. But the recipient of the minister's bounty entertained entirely different notions as to the manner in which the money was to be spent—for he walked in to the first "liquor" shop he came across and freely indulged in drink—the result of which was he was found dead next morning near the railway bridge.

A case came on the other day before the Deputy Commissioner, the particulars of which might interest some of your readers. The value of the suit was small—only Rs. 10—but the litigating parties invest the case with any interest it might possess. One of the leading pleaders here appeared for a prisoner in a criminal trial but was not a little surprised to find his *vakalatnamah* rejected by the then Deputy Commissioner, Col. Smith, now officiating Commissioner of Hoshungabad. The pleader thereupon made over the case with the paid fees—Rs. 10—he had already received to a brother pleader, and filed the present suit against Col. Smith for having illegally—knowing that he had no power to suspend him—refused to permit him to appear in a case. The suit was filed in the station Court but removed by the Deputy Commissioner to his own Court, who, without issuing a summons on Col. Smith, rejected the plaint on the ground of there being no cause of action! As the matter has been or is about to be appealed, I have thought it as well not to enter into the merits of the case. I forgot to mention that before filing the suit the pleader gave, as I understand, an opportunity to Col Smith to express regret for having acted in a manner likely to injure the professional reputation of the pleader, and thus allow the matter to drop; but as Col. Smith declined to do this the present suit was filed. Captain MacDougall, the Station Court Judge, returned from his three months' furlough to England, and resumed charge of his duties, but he temporarily officiates for Col. Dennys as Deputy Commissioner, while the latter is acting for Col. Cumberlege as Commissioner of Nagpore.

A JOKE OUT OF BOMBAY AT LAST.

IF a lady wishes to have a successful dinner in Bombay which four members of the medical profession, should she ask to dinner?

Answer—A good Cook, an excellent Joint, a Partridge and a [illegible] afterwards.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.—The safest Remedy for Children cutting their Teeth is Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, an outward and innocent application; cools the heated Gums and gives immediate Relief. Prepared only by Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street, London. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists.—Agents, Treacher & Co., Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW SURGEON-GENERAL OF BENGAL.

LONDON, 25TH JUNE.

Amongst the passengers who left in yesterday's mail steamer for India was Surgeon John Beatson, the newly appointed Surgeon-General of Bengal.

CHARGE AGAINST AN OFFICER.

Colonel Valentine Baker, 10th Hussars, has been committed for trial on a charge of having indecently assaulted a young lady in a railway carriage. Colonel Baker declares that the statements made by the prosecutrix are exaggerated and reserves his defence.

DISASTROUS INUNDATIONS AT TOULOUSE.

PARIS, 25TH JUNE.

Disastrous inundations have occurred at Toulouse in consequence of the overflowing of the river Garonne; 100 persons are reported to have been drowned.

THE ARNIM APPEAL CASE.

BERLIN, 25TH JUNE.

The Court of Appeal has convicted Count Arnim of having unlawfully removed public documents when he filled the position of German Ambassador at Paris and has sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment.

THE CARISBROOKE AFFAIR.

HONGKONG, 25TH JUNE.

It is reported that the British steamer Carisbrooke, which was seized by a Chinese gunboat on suspicion of being engaged in smuggling, has been released. Security to the amount of 340,000 dollars, the value of the cargo, has been given, pending reference of the case to Pekin.

ARRIVAL OF SIR R. GARTH.

CALCUTTA, 25TH JUNE.

Sir Richard Garth, the new Judge of the High Court, arrived at Calcutta per s. s. Deccan to-day.

THE BURMA MISSION.

RANGOON, 25TH JUNE.

Sir Douglas Forsyth, members of Mission and escort leave Mandalay to-day.

THE AMERICAN WHEAT CROP.

LONDON, 24TH JUNE.

The Agricultural Bureau at Washington states that this season's wheat crop is one fifth below the full crop.

LONDON, 24TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady.
Surats quiet.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.
Fair Dhollera 5¼.

Exchange on India	1s. 9⅝d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91
4½ do do	94 (?)
5 do do	99
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅞
5 do. French Rente, 1872	104
Bar Silver	55⅞

The sum of £24,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.
Arrival—Tagus.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 25TH JUNE, 11-10 A.M.

H. M.'s steamer Philomel sailed for Trincomalee yesterday.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 25th June, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W., Ther. 88. Fall of rain 30 cents.

CARWAR, 25th June, 5 P.M.—Weather squally, wind S. W. 6 to 9, Ther. 83, Bar. 29·88. Fall of rain 77 cents.

MANGALORE, 25th June, 4-45 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind W., Ther. max. 83, min. 80, W. B. 83, Bar. 29·77. Fall of rain 23 cents.

TUTICORIN, 25th June, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind moderate W., Ther. 95, Bar 29·83.

VINGORLA, 25th June, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. strong W., Ther. 76. Fall of rain 2 inches 89 cents.

THE only news from Aden from the 10th to the 16th June is that the rivers in the interior have been frequently flooded from the rain that has fallen on the highlands of Yemen, and the country around Lahej has been well irrigated.

DR. NEWMAN'S reply to Mr. Gladstone is about to provoke another foreign answer, although it might be imagined that the controversy was pretty well worn out. This answer will be in the form of a pamphlet by the notorious Father Gavazzi, and was to have been published in the beginning of this month.

THE Rangoon papers profess to be greatly surprised at the appointment of Captain Cooke, late Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo, to officiate as first Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon. The appointment is to be only temporary or till Burmah affairs are more settled. Probably by this time the qualifications of Captain Cooke no longer form a subject for consideration in Rangoon.

THE Duke of Edinburgh has, it is understood, composed, and in private played, several pieces of his own,—solos for the violin and violoncello, and duets for the violin and flute. It is likely they will soon be published to the world. We (*Athenæum*) learn that the most ambitious of these musical novelties—a Concerto (quint) in E minor, has recently been played, in an anonymous form, in many London drawing-rooms.

THE correspondence of Mr. John Stuart Mill, which, the *Athenæum* says, will shortly be published, contains many letters more theological in tone than philosophical. It is generally rumoured that the book will contain passages, especially on religious topics, which are far more uncompromising than the boldest in the 'Autobiography,' and that they will in any case throw considerable light on various developments of the beliefs entertained at successive periods by Mr. Mill.

THE Calcutta papers report that No. 12 up-mixed passenger and goods train, which left Howrah at 6 A.M. on the morning of the 20th instant, met with an accident between Bhagalpur and Sultanganj, when a tire of a wheel of one of the goods waggons came off. The train ran nearly a mile before the accident was discovered, and was then brought to a stand. The waggon was thrown off the line, but no other damage done. The train was, however, delayed about six hours by this accident.

THE Royal Asiatic Society have determined upon recommending to Government that the specimens of Buddhistical sculptures found west of the Indus, especially in the neighbourhood of Peshawur, and now in the Lahore Museum, should be as soon as possible sent to England. It will be more easy to judge of their value, artistic peculiarities, and alleged Grecian characteristics in England than in India. At Lahore they are naturally despised as "idols" by Mohamedans, whilst Sikhs and Hindus take no interest of any kind—religious or archæological—in them.

THE *Englishman* learns that Mr. W. C. Furnivall, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Rajputana State Railway, will proceed to Simla in a few days, and that his office at Agra will be broken up. The duties of the office will either be carried on by Captain K. C. Pye, R. E., the manager of the open line, or by a separate department, to be termed the Superintendent of Maintenance and Construction, and with a very much smaller staff of clerks. Mr. Furnivall, on arrival at Simla, will lay certain "projects" before the Director of State Railways, and will then take up the duties of Under-Secretary to the Government in the Railway Department.

AN instance of great devotion to duty has lately occurred in the survey operations in Cocanada harbour. Captain Chapman and his officers have performed their arduous duties under a scorching sun, from 8 A.M. to 3 P.M. every day, with the thermometer at 90° or 100° in the *shade*, the very hottest hours of the day. It has been found necessary to make the survey at once of Cocanada harbour, which is rapidly silting up and becoming useless, instead of deferring the work to the cold season; but Captain Chapman and his officers have not shrunk from doing their duty under these very trying circumstances, and they are certainly deserving of the highest commendation. These are not the degenerate days of Englishmen, there is as much good stuff in them as ever there was.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY has been pleased to appoint Moulvi Fureed-ud-deen, an old and able Pleader of the Sudder and High Court, to the Subordinate Judgeship, rendered vacant by the promotion of Kashi Nath Biswas, sometime Subordinate Judge of Allahabad, to the post of subordinate and Small Cause Court Judge of Meerut. We learn from the *Pioneer* that Chief Justice Turner, in handing over to Moulvi Fureed-ud-deen the diploma of his appointment, congratulated him on his advancement, and expressed his confidence that the Moulvi would carry to the bench the integrity and manliness of character that had won him respect at the bar. The Moulvi has for many years been a leader among the Mahomedan pleaders of the Sudder and High Court bar; but the gradual growth of English pleadings and procedure in late years has sapped the practice of the Mahomedan portion of the bar, which is now hardly one-fourth as lucrative as it was in the palmy days of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

MAJOR W. HAY, Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, in a letter to the Government of Madras, dated 18th ultimo, reports that His Highness the Maharaja, has been pleased to sanction an annual allotment of Rs. 15,000 for grants-in-aid to schools unconnected with the Government, and that the Dewan has invited representatives of the several Missionary Societies in Travancore to a conference with him with a view to consider and adopt rules for the distribution of the grants. The Travancore Government confidently hopes that, with the assistance and support from the State thus afforded, those gentlemen who have, with singular devotion and zeal, laboured in the cause of education in the country from times when there was no system of State education, will be able to enlarge their system of usefulness and bring under instruction many who have now no means of obtaining it. The Madras Government have requested the Acting Resident to express to His Highness the Maharaja the high appreciation with which they regard this liberal and enlightened measure.

APPARENTLY the English papers never will be able to take a correct view of Indian matters, for they seem to be unable to report correctly what goes on in this country. Even on so notorious a matter as the Baroda succession, they have got hold of the wrong end of the stick. The following paragraph we cut from the *Scotsman*, but it has appeared in several English papers besides, not omitting even the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"The Indian Government has chosen the eldest of the three children of the late Khunderao to be the new Gaekwar of Baroda." The English papers surely never looked at the Indian papers, or they would have found that Khunderao never had three children. But this mistake might have been forgiven, had not the notorious fact been overlooked that the successor to the Baroda throne has been taken from the Khandeish branch of the old Gaekwar family. The English press apparently care so little about the affairs of India that they neglect to notice the most widely circulated reports of what goes on in India, and prefer to dish up all sorts of curious compounds of Indian affairs for their readers.

THE Government of Madras have issued a circular order to the effect that Collectors of districts and other officials leaving the district on furlough are not to accept addresses and enjoy themselves at public treats and festivities, especially got up for them, on the eve of their departure from the sphere of their official labours. The circular order, it would seem, has emanated from the Government, in consequence of their having noticed, with displeasure, in the columns of a provincial newspaper, the records of feasts and farewell addresses recently given to and accepted by the Collector of a district on his departure to Europe on furlough. The Government observe that they called attention to this subject, some years ago, when a similar occurrence took place in another district, and they now enjoin that the order then passed should be strictly observed, and they warn all officials against a repetition of the same official offence against the direct orders of Government. Those who got up the addresses and treats alluded to in the G. O., were no other than the departing Collector's subordinates, and they have determined to convene a meeting in order to adopt a memorial to the Secretary of State to have the circular order in question cancelled.

THE *Bassein Weekly News* of the 5th inst. reports the following shipping casualty:—"Whilst going to press we learn of the loss of the John Bunyan off the Alguada Light-house. She was a vessel of 1,200 tons and had often visited the port of Bassein. Up to the present we have only heard that the vessel was coming here from Liverpool laden with salt consigned to Messrs. Bulloch Brothers & Co. She was in company with the Sleeve Bloom, (also for this port) passing south of the Light-house. The captain judged himself to be about four miles off, but the vessel struck on some reef about three miles south of the Alguada Light house. Every effort was made to get her off, but she soon filled, rolled over, and sank. The boats were got out and all hands saved, but only with the clothes they had on. Everything else has been lost. We believe the crew were picked up by the Sleeve Bloom and will be brought to Bassein. The rumour that the vessel was at anchor off Diamond Island is not correct. She was never near the Island. We also learn that the Wittington and the Khorasan have put back from sea owing to bad weather in the Bay. Another account says that the Wittington alone has put back, and that the Khorasan has proceeded on her voyage."

THE following is an extract from the diary of the British Joint Commissioner at Ladakh to the 7th instant:—"The year is progressing, and yet there is nothing to record in the way of trade during the very late and heavy snow falls that occurred this season. I fear too that business in Ladakh must remain dull for some time longer. Last year, about this time, a fair amount of goods both from the north and south had been imported into Leh, but this year the bazaar is still as empty as it was in mid-winter. During the week, however, there have been a few arrivals whose advent may be chronicled. A party of Hajis on their return journey from a pilgrimage to the holy shrine of Mecca have reached this, *en route* for Turkistan. As is customary with pilgrims from Yarkund, they have managed to combine business with their visit to the sacred tomb, and have brought back with them some merchandise, which though probably as much as their means admitted of their investing in, is still rather an insignificant amount. A post was received from Yarkund on the 1st instant, but it brought no news of any importance. The traffic of the past week has comprised 6 horse-loads from India and 10 from Kashmir, while 33 have gone out to Turkistan, 25 to Lhassa, and 18 to the Maharaja's territory."

AFTER waiting fifteen months, Lord Napier of Magdala has given the command of the 11th Bengal Cavalry to Major Boyle. In making this appointment, 1 Colonel, 7 Lieutenant-Colonels, and 14 Majors of the Bengal Cavalry have been superseded. After the appointment of Colonel Ryall to the command of the 8th Cavalry, remarks the *Englishman*, the plea of regimental succession will not hold good, nor can it even be put forth, with any show of reason, in justification of the job. If in the 11th, and in the 11th only, regimental succession was to be the rule, why was not Lieutenant Money promoted up when the appointment just senior to his own, became vacant last year? Lieutenant Money had been three years in the regiment, and officiating Adjutant of it since March, 1873; yet when the appointment of 1st Squadron Subaltern fell vacant, it was given not to him, but to the brother-in-law of the Commander-in-Chief, an officer who had not served a day in the regiment. The *Englishman* adds:—"We wish to notice, among other grievances of which officers justly complain, that of not being now-a-days permitted to see the Commander-in Chief *alone*. The custom has always been and it is the custom of the Duke of Cambridge, for the Commander-in-Chief to receive officers in private. The wisdom and justice of this custom are obvious. Why, then, does the present Commander-in-Chief deny to officers this privilege? The fact of his confidential staff officer being afraid to allow officers to interview in private the Commander-in-Chief is evidence of a very bad state of things."

ALLUDING to the apprehensions in the Calcutta bazaar of war with China, as noticed in our special telegram yesterday, the *Englishman* of Wednesday last writes as follows:—"The Calcutta bazaar has, for the past two days, been much exercised about the imminence of war with China; and the prevailing belief on the subject is said, with what truth we cannot tell, to have had a great deal to do with the heavy fall in Government securities. Notwithstanding the frequently prophetic character of bazaar rumours, we are indisposed to rate either the political instinct or the information of the natives in such matters very high. One thing, however, seems to us certain. If it is true that that Lisitahi, with or without orders from Pekin, is assembling a large army at Manwyne, the investigation will prove abortive. If Lisitahi is acting under orders, then the authorities at Pekin are merely amusing us with a pretence at an investigation, while they prepare for conflict—a device quite in accordance with Oriental, and not unknown to European, policy. If, on the other hand, as is not improbable, Lisitahi is not acting under orders, then he is probably preparing to defy the authorities at Pekin, and ourselves, to resist investigation and, it may be, strike for independence. It is difficult to believe that he is not acting in concert with the King of Burmah. The despatch of European Commissioners to Yunan, where the authority of the Emperor is notoriously of the most nominal kind, and where a declared enemy of England is at the head of affairs, is about as egregious a piece of folly as could have been perpetrated; and we are fully prepared to hear that it has resulted in a fresh catastrophe."

NOW that the rains have set in, the unhoused Europeans who are wandering about the city may be expected to seek shelter in the Government Workhouse. Indeed, we hear that several have already been admitted. Many of these poor fellows enter this asylum without shoes to their feet and with only rags for clothes. When taken into the institution they are supplied with dungaree clothing; but this sort of dress has the appearance of prison clothing and cannot be worn out of doors. The consequence is that many men have no apparel to wear when they obtain leave from the Governor of the Workhouse to go out and seek employment. There are many respectable and good men whom poverty has so reduced, that against their will they are forced into this abode. We understand that the Governor of the Workhouse is very anxious that it should be known that any gifts of left off clothing or boots will be thankfully received by the vagrants. Such might be sent to the Workhouse at Byculla for distribution. It frequently occurs that the authorities of the Workhouse are able to arrange for employment or for a free passage to England for a vagrant, if he is willing to work on board, either as a seaman, fireman, or cabin steward. When such opportunity offers, the vagrant cannot be shipped without a small supply of clothes for the voyage, or be sent to employment in rags, and the Institution has no Government fund on which to draw for money to provide such. There is a poor-box, it is true, but we regret to learn that its funds are very low at present. We hope we have stated enough to awaken the sympathy of the public in behalf of their destitute countrymen. No sight is so sad as a stranded Englishman in the streets of a great foreign city, homeless and nearly naked; his case is one for the exercise of Christian charity. It would not give much trouble to the gentlemen of Bombay if they would order their servants to send any cast off clothing to the Workhouse for the use of the vagrants.

AN UNPLEASANT NEIGHBOURHOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Pray warn any person in whom you may feel an interest from taking up their residence in the vicinity of Artillery Square, Fort. First, there is a small grog-shop in a lane leading out of Meadow Street. This is a favourite house of call for all the servants of the aristocracy living in the neighbourhood—butlers, hamals, massals, buggywallas and loafers generally, call in here and their yells, songs and disputes whilst under the influence of the "rosy" raise rage and desperation in the soul of the listener. Next door a retired mid-wife has two cocks confined in the smallest of yards; said cocks begin to crow at 11 at night and leave off from sheer exhaustion at 12 o'clock next-day; to improve matters, a stone mason has taken up his quarters in the small yard and varies the entertainment by the eternal click, click, of his hammer, but that is nothing. Close by one of the lodgers has a partiality for music, but unfortunately is not conversant with a single note, and her efforts to patch up "God save the Queen" from a pedal accordion is most depressing to a listener, however creditable it may be to her perseverance. No, Sir, I have not done yet. In the opposite house lives a gentleman who has just begun his first lessons on the harp; unfortunately he labours under the same disadvantage as the other amateur as to notes. If he keeps on as conscientiously as he is now doing for the next 30 or 40 years, he may eventually obtain a proud eminence in musical circles, say, on a Gravesend steamer. Some boy looked through the shutter late one night and saw the imbecile weeping over his instrument, and well he might; the had been doing "In a cottage" for two hours by ear. I will say nothing of the young lady who pounds away at her scales for two mortal hours every morning. This is no doubt a work of necessity for the young performer's future welfare, otherwise I should be tempted to grumble at that. Then, again, the frightful yelling of dogs all night! Oh this is too much, I can't go on.

NERVES.

BOMBAY.

PUTRID FISH.—Boodoo Motia pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 10 for this offence yesterday by Mr. P. Ryan, who fined Pattan Lukoor the same amount for a like offence.

OBSTRUCTING THE ROAD.—Seven mango sellers and one garlic seller were fined eight annas each by Mr P. Ryan yesterday, on being found guilty of obstructing a public thoroughfare by placing their baskets in the road.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—Russool Raymon having pleaded guilty before Mr P. Ryan yesterday, to a charge of having a saree in his possession, of which he could give no satisfactory account, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The steamers of the B. I. S. N. Company leaving Bombay once a week for the Persian Gulf call at Gwader, Muscat and Jask on every alternate voyage only. The mails for those ports are accordingly despatched once a fortnight.

TORTURE.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Ramjee Madoo was fined Rs. 15, at the instance of an Inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for torturing his bullocks.—At the Fort Police Court Mr. P. Ryan fined Mahomed Essack Rs. 5 for the same offence.

PETTY THEFTS.—Ramjee Dhunjee was sentenced to six months' hard labour, by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, he having pleaded guilty to a charge of having stolen a silver watch and gold chain, the property of Benjamin Duncerly.—A man named Essowjee was sent to jail for two months by the same Magistrate for having stolen a *funnus* (jack fruit).—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Govind Luximon pleaded guilty before Mr. P. Ryan, to the charge of stealing an umbrella, the property of Hurjoon Hurjeewan and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.—In the same court, Hurry Gopal was sent to jail for two months on pleading guilty when charged with stealing an adze and an umbrella.

WE learn that some pleaders in Upper Sind are candidates for the office of Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader in Kurrachee. As the Upper Sind pleaders have not passed the examination necessary to qualify them to practice here, there is not the remotest chance of any one of them being appointed to the vacant post.—*Sind News.*

FUNDS, we believe, are being raised for the construction of a Methodist Chapel in Kurrachee, which is expected to be *un fait accompli* before many months pass over our heads. Some Rs. 250 were subscribed towards the same object during the incumbency here of the "guileless" Mr. Steel, and Mr. Goodwyn no doubt finds the amount to be a valuable addition to the figures already entered in the subscription list he has set on foot in aid of the Chapel Fund.—*Id.*

POLO IN LITTLE THIBET.—Our Srinagar correspondent writing from that place on June 15 says:—"The Resident and most of the visitors assembled this afternoon on the parade ground to see Polo played by Baltis, or inhabitants of little Thibet, where I believe the game originated. It apparently differs a good deal in its rules from our game. A Balti band composed of bagpipes—I beg our Scotch friends' pardon—instruments that to an uninitiated Saxon sounded like bagpipes and drums, was in attendance and struck up every time there was a hit off. At the conclusion of the game the winners rode up to the band, and were received with a good deal of music and something corresponding to cheering. They then sat down and dancers performed for their amusement. After a time they came forward and sat down in the middle of the ground, waiting for the vanquished who had all this time been obliged to keep far away from the tamasha. These now came up from the end of the ground salaming all the way. The victors rose and advanced to meet them; they then embraced each other, and all went together to the vicinity of the band to see some more dancing. This I understand is the regular custom in little Thibet.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Teheran, Captain Johnson, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Landell and Mr. Edward Sinclair. For Brindisi.—Mr. A. Barleben. For Suez—Mr C. W. Odling.

A SHIP ASHORE AT BANDORA.

INFORMATION has been received, which is said to be reliable, that a barque, the name of which is not yet known, is ashore off Bandora. A boat has been sent out to afford any assistance which may be required and to ascertain further particulars. The weather has been very heavy for the last few days with strong winds blowing which may account for a vessel running ashore at Bandora, but whether the vessel now ashore off that place is outward bound or was making for Bombay harbour remains to be seen.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins. Cts.	FORT. Ins. Cts.	BYCULLA. Ins. Cts.
June 24th	Thursday	5 40	2 42	5 31
" 25th	Friday	0 00	3 35	0 00
		5 40	5 77	5 31
Previously Registered		13 85	11 59	17 05
Total fall up to date		19 25	17 36	22 36

READY-MADE SHIRTS, of all sizes and descriptions; White fine Cotton, with Linen Fronts and Wrist bands, "Military," Dress, Embroidered, "Oxford" and "Zephyr," as well as striped Boating Shirts. Woollen, Merino, Gauze, Flannel, Indian Gauze Silk, and Silk and Merino Undershirts, of the latest styles, for sale by WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES will be held at the following places during the coming week:—
Falkland Road Hall, Byculla, Forbes Street, Fort, and at Mazagon, on
SUNDAY, 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.
MONDAY, 7-30 P.M.
THURSDAY, 7-30 P.M.
All persons are cordially invited.

MR. WARDEN'S DOG CASE.

YESTERDAY morning Mr. J. L. Warden, the Third Judge of the Small Causes Court, attended before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and prosecuted Dowluta Wittoba, a coachman at present in the service of H. H. Aga Khan, whom he charged with having wilfully and maliciously driven over his dog, and thereby inflicted injuries on it, which resulted in its death. Mr. Warden deposed that on the morning of last Thursday week, he was riding along the road near the Byculla Club, his dog was with him. The defendant came by driving a two-wheeled vehicle. the dog ran in front of the vehicle, and seeing that it was in danger, Mr. Warden called out to the driver to stop, he did not do so, but drove over the dog, which died within an hour afterwards. Mr. Warden added that he had been told that the defendant made a habit of driving over dogs.

Other evidence having been taken, his Worship convicted the defendant and fined him Rs. 50.

A HEAVY FINE.

SHAPOORJEE NUSSERWANJEE LALLA was brought up before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday, on remand, and charged with making a false declaration of a shipment of myrabollims on board the s. s. Guy Mannering.

Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, attended on behalf of the Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Ghandibhoy appearing for the defence.

Muncherjee Cursetjee said—I am a pass-note writer in the Bunder Customs House. I wrote out these two shipping bills; one of them is the original and the other the duplicate. I wrote them under the instructions of one Moteechund. After I wrote the bills they were taken to be signed. They were returned signed.

Examined by Mr. Ghandibhoy—There is no duty leviable on this class of goods. If a man wanted to cheat he would not overvalue, but undervalue the goods.

A great quantity of evidence was taken, by which it was shown that the defendant had declared the value of the nuts to be Rs. 9 per cwt. instead of Rs. 5, their real value, with the object of obtaining a larger advance from the merchants.

His Worship summed the case up against the defendant and fined him in the full amount leviable by the statute, Rs. 1,000, as offenders of a similar kind have heretofore been fined Rs. 500 and Rs. 600, without as the present case showed, deterring others. There was a second and similar charge against the defendant which stands over for a week.

THE PUBLIC MEETING TO SECURE A NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR BOMBAY.

ON Thursday evening a meeting of gentlemen interested in the question of securing a new European General Hospital for Bombay was held in the old Durbar Room, adjoining the Town Hall. There was a very large attendance, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Among those present were—Sir Michael Westropp (Chief Justice), the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, the Hon. A Scoble (Advocate General), Colonel Phayre, C.B., the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the Rev. Ward Maule, Archdeacon Leigh-Lye, Rev. D. Macpherson, Captain Henry, Captain Robinson, Captain Brebner, Dr. Joynt, and Messrs. A. C. Oliphant, Hamilton Maxwell, Blaney, Gumpert, J. Ryan, Kemp, Mackintosh Balfour, Jacomb (Municipal Commissioner), W. Gordon, C. P. Cooper, F. F. Arbuthnot, W. Fraser, J. Lang, W. M. Wood, Ormiston, Fletcher, Soundy, &c.

On the motion of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Sir Michael Westropp took the chair.

The Chairman, who was cordially received by the meeting, said—Gentlemen, you must all be aware that for some time past the European population of this Presidency has been rapidly increasing owing to the attractions offered by railways, reclamation schemes, and the pursuits of commerce. In all probability this European population will go on extending. We must therefore bear in mind that as that population increases, sickness among Europeans will increase also, and it behoves us to look to what accommodation we can give the sick. No doubt there has been for some years back a building devoted to the European sick, but it has been declared unsuitable, and a strong feeling has grown up in Bombay regarding its inadequacy and unsuitability as an hospital. It has been said that a new building for European sick was about to be constructed, but the foundation stone of it has not been laid yet, and I do not think that anybody knows when it will be. The feeling in the community—especially the European community—is that it is high time a new hospital for the accommodation of European sick should be erected. Provision for our sick is indispensable. We all know what the general fate is of a poor European who falls sick in Bombay. His wages cease with his admission to the hospital, and when he comes forth again he is probably ill-clothed and wholly unable to meet the battle of life. It is, I believe, the intention of those who have advocated the present movement to propose the creation of an endowment fund, partly to improve the system of nursing at the hospital, and to provide comforts for the European sick; and, partly to provide a European when he has recovered from sickness, with the means of starting again in life. Another most important proposition is that there should be an earnest request addressed to Government with as little delay as possible to provide a suitable building for the European sick. (Applause.) That that request will be favourably entertained I cannot myself doubt. We all know that the Government of Bombay is composed of kind and humane men, and their only difficulty—no doubt a serious one—will be to provide the financial means for erecting a building. But where there is a really strong will, a way will be found—(hear, hear)—and if there be any other building proposed, the erection of which is not so necessary as a European Hospital, Government may consider whether either it, or buildings in progress, may not be advantageously delayed in favour of the hospital. (Applause.) No doubt there is a difficulty in stopping a building once commenced, but that is a matter more for the consideration of the officers and engineers of Government. At all events, I think this meeting should be prepared to urge that the first duty of Government is to erect a new European Hospital. (Applause.) That Europeans now come to this country with a great claim upon the commercial men of Bombay is beyond all doubt. It was lately stated at a meeting in Bombay that owing to European ships Bombay has, from an obscure position, risen to a high position in the land. That that has been the case is in consequence of the protection afforded to commerce by the British flag, and by the advancement given to commerce by the energy of the British sailor. Three hundred years ago, in 1534, I think, Bombay under the treaty of Bassein passed into our hands from those of the Portuguese, and has remained with us ever since. It was thought of little importance then, but now we see what it has become. When it was handed over to us by the Portuguese, we know that it contained only about 10,000 inhabitants; now it contains 650,000, and is the first port in the East. There can be no doubt that it is by European energy that Bombay is what it is; it has been European guidance and European assistance in the management of commercial affairs, and it is our duty to aid the poor European people who come to this country to aid us in our progress. (Applause) Various resolutions will be submitted to the meeting as to the details of the large question we have met to consider, but I would wish to preface them with this observation, that the endowment fund which will be recommended to you will be a most suitable memorial of the approaching visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—(applause)—and there is no reason whatever why it should clash with any other provision which the inhabitants of Bombay may think fit to provide for the reception of H. R. H. It will be suitably connected with His Royal Highness's name, because than the Prince of Wales there is no man who has done more in the interests of the poor and sick or lent his powerful countenance more often to every generous association. (Hear, hear.) With these observations I will sit down and leave the matter in your hands.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell regretted the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. J. M. Maclean, and in the absence of the former begged to propose the following resolution:—

That the following gentlemen shall be the Committee for the purpose of raising a fund for the endowment of the European General Hospital in Bombay:—Sir Michael Westropp, Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Hon'ble C. G. Kemball, General Phayre, Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, C. J. Mayhew, Esq., W. Loudon, Esq., Basil Lang, Esq., Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, W. G. Pedder, Esq., C.S., L. Reid, Esq, C.S., F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S, E. Jacomb, Esq., C.S., R. V. Hearn, Esq., G. F. Rimington, Esq., L. Fletcher, Esq., Captain Robinson, I. N., Rev. A. Leigh-Lye, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. W. Maule, Rev. D. Macpherson, Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, F. G. Joynt, Esq., J. Arnott, Esq., Thomas Blaney, Esq., A. Edginton, Esq., Lieut. Brebner, I. N., M. Balfour, Esq., J. A. Cassells, Esq., Henry Conder, Esq., J. A. Forbes, Esq., E. M. Fogo, Esq., Hon'ble Donald Graham, A. C. Gumpert, Esq., G. F. Henry, Esq., J. T. Lang, Esq., D. Finlayson, Esq., F. Mathew, Esq., C.E., D. S. Kemp, Esq., Captain Henry Morland, J. M. Maclean, Esq., Mr. Neuberg, H. F. LeMesurier, Esq., P. W. Robertson, Esq., P. A. R. Oldfield, Esq., A. Morrison, Esq., McLauchlan Slater, Esq., Mr. A. Soundy, Mr. N. Randle, F. W. Sedgewick, Esq. Messrs. H. Maxwell, W. G. Hall, and A. C. Oliphant, Esq., Baron H. Larpent, and John Ryan, Esq.

The Rev Mr. Maule seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev Dr. Wilson, who was received with great applause, said—My Lord Chief Justice and gentlemen—We all cordially concur with your Lordship's observations in regard to a European Hospital. I wonder why this large and growing community has not been supplied long ago with better accommodation for European sick, and I think it is to be regretted that the citizens of Bombay have not agitated this matter until the present moment, and that the Government have not actively stirred themselves. I think, however, we may now look with confidence to the Government taking up this matter in earnest, and I do hope they will avail themselves of the hint which has been given to them to stop, until the erection of a European General Hospital, some of the buildings that are not absolutely required. It has well been observed by your Lordship that the European population of Bombay is increasing, and of course the number of sick is increasing also. Let us suppose, however, for a moment what our situation would be in the event of the outbreak of an epidemic such as cholera. I remember in 1834 going with Archdeacon Jeffreys to the barracks in the Fort, in the neighbourhood of this very place, and found many of our countrymen struck down on beds of death. On one evening Mr. Jeffreys consigned 34 Europeans to the grave, while in the Roman Catholic Church the number that died was about equal. We have no guarantee against epidemics like that breaking out again. It is true that conservancy arrangements might in the mercy of God mitigate an epidemic; but, nevertheless, we can have no assurance that we shall not be visited by some serious epidemic. Let us keep such a contingency as this in view and think of the position we should be in if an epidemic did occur. It is very difficult to get accommodation in Bombay for ordinary residence, and it would be exceedingly difficult to get accommodation for the sick and afflicted if they were seized in the manner I have related. I do hope that the Government will expedite this good work. I know that the present hospital has a good deal of provision made for it, and that the patients are under the best care when they are under Dr. Joynt, who is so much distinguished for his scientific attainments and his practical knowledge of surgery. In the resolution I am about to propose, I perceive with pleasure that money will be applied to immediate use in the comfort of poor Europeans. Mr. Oliphant has been constant in his attendance at the hospital since he came here, and I believe it is from what he has observed that this proposal has arisen. (Hear, hear.) I hope most cordially that his efforts will be successful, and that we shall have a handsome endowment fund. I think that considering what the natives have done for the relief of their sick and afflicted, we should feel impelled to exert ourselves to the utmost. The late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's name is still honoured in connection with his hospital, as is also that of Gocouldass Tejpall by the hospital that now bears his name. I believe that the first hospital was erected at Damascus by Christians in the second century, and ever since Christians have recognised it as a part of their duty to build houses for the benefit of their suffering fellow-creatures. Let us not be behind hand on this occasion. (Applause.) With these remarks I beg to propose—

"That this fund shall be devoted to the improvement of the condition of the inmates of the European General Hospital and generally to supplement hospital work for the relief and comfort of sick and poor Europeans in Bombay."

The Advocate General—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—I have been asked to second this resolution, and I do so with the greatest pleasure. I am sure that the attendance we see here to-day is certain proof of the interest taken in this work by all classes of the community. There cannot be the slightest doubt that such a work as is contemplated by the fund to be raised is a work of the highest importance. It has been fully recognised at home, where it has for several years been a source of regret among medical men connected with hospitals that they are often obliged to part with their patients without being able to give them the assistance necessary to start them in the world. If that is the case in England, in which there are so many ways for a sick man to earn a livelihood after his discharge from hospital, how much more necessitous is the case of poor European sick in Bombay, where there is so little employment to be obtained! Take the case of a poor European who comes into hospital from a ship. When he recovers he finds the ship gone, and feels that he has not a friend in the world beyond the hospital physicians and attendants. I do not think it would be possible for any words to depict the utter loneliness and misery of a man left in such a position as that in Bombay. Another matter of almost equal importance is this. You must all have recognised how much depends upon good nursing. We want ladies in the hospital who will take a really Christian interest in the patients; ladies who will attend the hospital and look after the sick not for the sake of their wage, but from the purest motives. I do not wish to go into other matters, but these two will, I think, be sufficiently apparent to all who, by their presence here to-day, have shown their willingness to aid in the good cause. (Applause.)

Mr. A. C. Oliphant was received with applause. He said—The pleasant harmony of speech for which the gentleman who has just sat down is distinguished will, I fear, make you a restless audience while listening to a few remarks of mine. I do not purpose to go into any details. I think that all details on a question of this kind must be left for very earnest consideration later on a special committee, by which I think might be appointed to confer with the surgeon in charge of the hospital in order that the proposals we shall make may be well considered by him, and that there should be no jars about the proper disposal of the funds we propose to raise. With a view to baffle any difficulty that could arise in the event of our means not being equal to our aspiration, the wording of this resolution has been made sufficiently wide. I shall read the resolution again in order that you may perceive its scope more fully. (Reads resolution.) I think, gentlemen, that this resolution is so wide that no difficulty in the future can arise regarding it. If our funds are sufficiently large I should advocate here, as has been done elsewhere, that one of the chief objects to be undertaken is that of procuring European nurses. I daresay you are aware of the kind of nursing our sick now get in the hospital where, for the most part, the attendants are a very low class of natives. I have no wish to throw the slightest reflection on these people, because I believe that for the most part they perform their duties to the best of their abilities and according to their lights. But I will ask you to reflect what are their abilities and lights as compared with the devotion, the cleanliness, and the great knowledge of the necessities of the sick which characterise a well trained European nurse? I would ask you to look at the question from another point of view. Is there any reason that the hospital at the first port in India should be inferior to all the military hospitals in the country? A soldier in hospital is attended by two or three of his comrades, and this is a very great advantage. If we could supply nurses from among the soldiers here medical men would find their duties easier than they do at present. Another way in which the fund may be applied would be in having a class for the teaching of European women here the art of nursing. During the last two or three years I have found many highly respectable European women who would have been thankful for such advantages, and I think great good would be done by such a class. Many women would be willingly taught nursing simply for the sake of their rations and a small wage. I hope the committee will consider this suggestion when they come to appropriate this fund. The other objects for which it is proposed to apply the fund are various. The relatives of a bread winner who is laid up in hospital ought to be attended to. We have seen children who were entirely dependent on their parents left almost destitute when a man who had been in hospital a long time had lost his situation, finding that since he had left his appointment fifty other applicants had applied for it and it had been given away. Now, a helping hand to a man of that kind would surely keep him on the right road. Then there ought to be free tickets for soup kitchens, and also tickets for clothing. I have often seen Bombay people in that hospital who have been fairly well to do so long as their wages lasted, and heard the doctor saying about them that a fortnight in Poona would set them up while the climate of Bombay would kill them. To meet such cases as that I think that the endowment fund might very well be applied. I could go on and interest you, perhaps weary you, with the number of details that have come under any observation. I think there is one question very closely allied with this endowment to which I will refer. Others who are going to take part in this meeting will bring it more prominently forward, but I would only refer to it in order to impress upon you that the purposes of the endowment fund such as we propose cannot be properly carried out in the present hospital building. (Hear, hear). I think you will find the doctors telling you that it does not contain sufficient accommodation for European nurses. I therefore hope that the necessity for a new building may be all the more strenuously urged by us. In every society there are, of course, trespassers upon public charity, but I think that that matter might be dealt with by the managers of the fund at a future time. If a small committee consisting of, say, a clergyman, the doctor of the hospital, a merchant, and a civilian, met once in ten days, a great deal of good could be done by them. In estimating what we may expect from our endowment fund, of course it is necessary to imagine that we should get a particular sum. A lac of rupees has been named in the public papers, and though, if we got more than that sum, we could do a great deal of good, still if we got less than that sum we need not be disheartened. Speaking roundly, with a lac of rupees we might be able to get out some four or five nurses and have a fund of between Rs 200 and Rs. 250 to distribute monthly among deserving people I think, gentlemen, that the appearance of this room is a quite sufficient contradiction to those people who say there is no public spirit in Bombay. Your presence here gives the lie to such a statement. Gentlemen, let us all show a very determined front to prevent any further delay in the building of a European hospital. Let us try by every means in our power, through our friends and neighbours, and all with whom we may come in contact to do what we can for the comfort and relief of the sick and poor of Bombay by the establishment and support of the European Hospital Endowment Fund. (Applause.)

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Mackintosh Balfour, of the New Bank of Bombay, moved the next resolution, which, he said, required no advocacy from him, as the aims and object of the good work they had assembled there to promote had been clearly explained by previous speakers. It was a work, which must touch a chord in every feeling heart, for its object was to relieve distress and increase the comforts of sick people in this city. No immaterial part of the general scheme was the endowment fund, and in order to obtain it the success desirable it would be necessary not only to enlist the warm sympathies of all members of the community, but to get the Governor of the Presidency to allow his name to be identified with the scheme. (Applause.) The resolution was as follows:—

"That His Excellency the Governor Sir Phillip Wodehouse shall be requested to be the patron of the fund."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Arbuthnot and carried unanimously.

Colonel Phayre, C. B., next proposed—That the following gentlemen be appointed the working committee for the management of the fund, with power to add to their number:—Rev. W Maule, F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., the Hon'ble Donald Graham, J. M., Maclean, Esq., J. A. Cassells, Esq., Henry Conder, Esq., Dr. J. G. Joynt, A. Morrison, Esq., A. C. Oliphant Esq. and H. Maxwell, Esq.

Captain Robinson, Superintendent of the Dockyard, seconded the motion, and congratulated the meeting upon obtaining such an energetic committee. He begged to throw out the hint that while attending to the wants of those whose thews and sinews had been wasted in the public service it would not do to forget their children. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

Dr. Blaney, in the course of a long speech, in which he related his experience of Bombay hospitals during the last eighteen years, urged the absolute necessity for a better building than the present mosquito cage in Fort George, which did not allow of the proper segregation of patients, and contended that more space should be allotted for females and children than for men, proposed the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting a new building for the European General Hospital is urgently required, and that further expenditure on temporary buildings should be avoided. That the following gentlemen be appointed the committee to communicate with Government on the subject, and that the views of Government be obtained as to the advisability of requesting His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to lay the foundation-stone of the new building.

Committee.—The Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Mackintosh Balfour, Esq., Dr. Blaney, E. M. Fogo, Esq., A. C. Gumpert, Esq., G. F. Henry, Esq., and H. P. LeMesurier, Esq."

Captain Henry seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Justice Kemball proposed the next resolution as follows:—

"That Messrs. H. Maxwell and A. C. Oliphant be appointed secretaries and the New Bank of Bombay Limited, treasurers of the fund."

The Rev. Ward Maule seconded the motion, and, judging from the energy and philanthropy of character which distinguished the committee, prophesied there would soon be a handsome endowment fund in the hands of the treasurers.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the proceedings terminated.

THE ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIXTH AND LAST DAY, THURSDAY, 24TH JUNE

THE hearing of the suit filed by Mr. Sidney Laman Blanchard against Colonel Nassau Lees and other proprietors of the *Times of India* newspaper, to recover Rs. 15,600 as damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of his wrongful dismissal from the service of the defendants as assistant editor of the paper, was resumed on Thursday before Mr. Justice Marriott at the High Court. Mr. Purcell and Mr Constable, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Latham and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the defendants.

WE gave yesterday Mr. Hart's remarks on the fresh evidence adduced for the plaintiff. He was followed by

Mr. Purcell, who next addressed the court on the whole case on behalf of the plaintiff. He said his Lordship had remarked that the case turned upon what would take place after the meeting of the 24th April. He would show by the evidence that the defendants had failed to establish any charge against the plaintiff subsequently to that date; and in so doing he felt it to be his duty, as Mr. Blanchard's counsel, to vindicate him against the cruel and unjust aspersions cast upon him. This was the more necessary, as Mr. Blanchard was the son of a distinguished journalist, and had been himself for many years occupying a high position on the staff of many London journals and had acquired a vast experience in the literary world. As editor of a Calcutta paper, he considerably advanced its circulation and was paid a handsome royalty on the advance. Mr. Blanchard's journalistic experience was in fact so wellknown at home that Mr. Geary, when about to come out to this country, made his acquaintance with the view of obtaining information from him. On that occasion Mr. Blanchard intimated that he was seeking for employment in India; and Mr. Geary, in offering him the sub-editorship of the *Times of India*, remarked that it was not probable he would accept so subordinate a position as that of sub-editor. Colonel Lees must have been very well acquainted with Mr. Blanchard's experience and position; and knowing that, both he and Mr. Upperton told him that he should have some better work to do, and they accordingly suggested to him that he should lighten and improve the paper, and thus it was that he was appointed to be not only sub-editor but assistant editor also. His Lordship would have no hesitation in believing Mr. Blanchard's statement, inasmuch as he was pressed to accept the assistant editorship, and Colonel Lees therefore offered to relieve him. That was borne out, moreover, by Mr. Geary's conduct on his arrival in India. The first charge against Mr. Blanchard was his reluctance to undertake the duties of sub-editor, and this was explained by the assurance Colonel Lees had given him that he should be assisted in the sub-editorial work by Mr. Geary or some other member of the staff. The fact was that there seemed to have been a feeling in the office to confine Mr. Blanchard to the sub-editorial work; but it remained uncontradicted that he never refused to do that work. The random expressions made use of at dinner, of which much was attempted to be made—and which Mr. Blanchard could not have believed it to be possible would be reported to the proprietors by a gentleman who had just come out with him to this country and was very familiar with him—had in no way a tendency to insubordination or disobedience. The second charge was that he did not initiate any improvement in the Summary. It appeared that Mr. Geary pressed upon him a geographical arrangement, but Mr. Blanchard preferred the system which had been followed for some years; and that not only he, but also Mr. Wood, who was the responsible editor, disapproved of the proposed alteration. Mr. Geary thereupon undertook it himself; and Mr. Blanchard had fairly admitted that both he and Mr. Wood sacrificed their opinion for the good of the paper. The third charge was that of late attendance at the office. Now, Mr. Geary never pretended that he had given any instructions that Mr. Blanchard should attend office at 10 o'clock. Mr Blanchard, on the contrary, stated that Mr. Geary had told him to attend at 11 o'clock; and that he always did attend in advance of Mr. Wood. Again in his second report, Mr. Geary repeated the same charge; and yet it was admitted he had never used any remonstrance with him, and had never told him to attend at an earlier hour; so that, the learned counsel submitted, no charge could arise on this head. In all the volume of vindictive and unproved charges, there never was a suggestion made that Mr. Blanchard absented himself from the office from 1 to 3½ p.m. Even Mr. Wood or Mr. Mull, when in the witness-box, did not say a word to that effect, nor did Mr. Geary himself say so. It was only when the two printers came into the box that the charge was invented for the first time. Throughout the whole of the year it had been Mr. Blanchard's practice to attend at the office at 11 o'clock. It was further in evidence that he lunched with Mr. Geary at the office for two or three months, and afterwards used to go with him to Watson's. It was only when the printers came up into the box that this fabricated charge was got up, and the learned counsel could very well imagine that Mr. Geary's face must have been mantled with a blush when he heard his employés state on oath what he knew was a deliberate falsehood. As to Mr. Blanchard's corrections in the proofs, the printers said they were valueless. If that was so, the natural course for the printers would have been on the very first occasion to go to Mr. Blanchard and inform him of the practice of previous sub-editors. The statements of the witnesses on this head, thought vague, were of an important character; and he (Mr. Purcell) had tried to show the improbability of Mr. Blanchard's not being able to make the ordinary corrections in proofs. Then it was said that he was relieved of the China and Japan Mails—a relief which Mr. Geary himself admitted to be of the most trifling character. Within one month, plaintiff was relieved of some sub-editorial work by consent of Mr. Geary and Mr. Wood, but it was a considerable lightening of his labour when he was relieved of the dawk, and that great relief enabled him to write more in the leading columns. It had not been disputed that he gave all his time to the paper during that period. It was stated that on the 8th October 1873, Mr. Blanchard refused to do sub-editing or to do the dawk. If so, why was he not dismissed? Mr. Geary said he was afraid to have his very first appointment questioned, as that would give Colonel Lees a poor opinion of his fitness as a manager of the paper. Such a reason did not commend itself to the understanding. Mr. Geary was connected with an unknown Shoredich journal; Mr. Blanchard was well known in the literary world. Colonel Lees well appreciated a man of Mr. Blanchard's calibre and journalistic experience, and he knew the relative positions of the two men. Having an animus against Mr. Blanchard, could it be possible that Mr. Geary—had he found a decent excuse to recommend his dismissal—would have been afraid that upon him would be visited the consequences of the crime of having selected for the staff of the *Times of India* a gentleman of Mr. Blanchard's reputation? The supposition was absurd. The thing was if Mr. Geary thought he had a justifiable cause to dismiss Mr. Blanchard, he would not have hesitated for a moment in writing to Colonel Lees "our selection is unfortunate; Mr. Blanchard is not fit for mechanical work." It was a fact that Mr. Blanchard lightened the paper by his light essays, and the learned counsel knew some people who preferred light essays like Mr. Blanchard's to discussions on the Mody Bay Scheme, and there are people who would decline to go through the political and social articles of the *Times of India* in preference to the reports of short causes, which gladdened the hearts of young barristers when they saw their names in print. Mr. Geary had probably formed views on all the systems of philosophy in the world, which could discern no merit in a gentleman like Mr. Blanchard, but Colonel Lees, having more experience of the world, had thought better of the value of Mr. Blanchard's writing. Now the next complaint was as to the repetitions in the Summary. Mr. Maclean's evidence showed that the summary of news was not written by him alone, but also by Mr. McPherson and the sub-editor, that is written by three different hands. It was an original review of the current topics of the day, and would necessarily take some time to write. The next charge Mr. Geary made was that there was no dawk in the paper for four days. No explanation was tendered that it might have been during the riots, and it was in evidence that no dawk arrived for same days. These explanations, the learned counsel said, ought to show how puerile and trifling that charge was. Mr. Willmott said he went out during the riots, and that on his return he found the dawk unopened, not on Mr. Blanchard's desk, but on his own desk; which showed clearly that Mr. Blanchard had not been asked to do it. The next charge was the most trumpery, and showed to what an extent Mr. Geary's vindictiveness could go. He concocted a story that Colonel Lees gave Mr. Blanchard, through him, a cheque for £25 as a present to induce him to write articles on the voyage out. The learned counsel did not wish to go into the absurd and ridiculous story of Mr. Wood's suggesting that a boat should be sent in search of the missing diary. It had nothing to do with the case; no contract had been entered into, and it was only introduced from Mr. Geary's vindictiveness towards the plaintiff. There was another absurd charge to the effect that Mr. Geary asked Mr. Blanchard to write sub-editorial's, when Mr. Blanchard said he thought there were enough. When Mr. Geary, on the 29th April, made these numerous charges, he said he had not asked Mr. Blanchard to resume some of the work of which he had been relieved. He found fault with the class of articles Mr. Blanchard wrote; and if he did not like them, one would expect that he should take the necessary precaution of getting other articles ready. He did nothing of the kind, but he put them all in and asked for more. The next charge was the non-correction of proofs. If his Lordship considered that all the other charges were trumpery, the learned counsel should say this was the most trumpery of them all.

Mr. Willmott said the proofs were returned uncorrected and unopened. The learned advocate thought Mr. Willmott's evidence was truthful; but he must say it would have been more credible had he said it was only three or four times that he had to read the proofs. That this charge was the most trumpery of all was shown by the fact that, on no single day, did the paper appear in a disgraceful state or suffered any loss. That was the important point from which the matter should be looked at. The printers who were called were indeed well up in their catechism; these worthy men were ready to swear to any thing for pleasing their employers. The learned counsel did not, however, mean to say that they had been taught to do so. They said every thing was Mr. Blanchard's fault; and if they had been asked whose fault it was that the National Debt stood at its present figure, they would have said it was Mr. Blanchard's fault! They were asked whose fault it was that the proofs were not sent out until 9 o'clock, and they said it was Mr. Blanchard's fault. Why, that was a thing which occurred every day—that had been the system; and Mr. Willmott said the proofs came to him from 7, 8, 9 to 12½ o'clock. Then as to giving late copy, the learned gentleman remarked there never was a complaint made. The printers said Mr. Shepherd gave early copy, but it must be borne in mind that Mr. Blanchard never undertook to give copy at the same time as Mr. Shepherd did; he only undertook to do work of the same character. Then as to the excess batta, Mr Purcell said it was not an unreasonable time to send up the dawk at 3 or 3½ P.M., as the printers stated it was sent, because it came in at 12½ o'clock and later. The defendants had studiously refused to give their batta book, and plaintiff had been refused an inspection of the batta account. One of the printers said there was 65 hours batta on the night of the 3rd May; but he admitted in cross-examination that it was an average rate of batta; but if it were not, it would be no justification for a breach of the contract. It might, if possible, go to reduce the amount of compensation to be awarded to the plaintiff; but it certainly could not justify dismissal. The pretence for additional expense by batta was covered by the fact that there was no change in the time of giving copy or returning proofs; and no loss by batta had been proved. Plaintiff had given copy and returned the proofs at the same time throughout, and not a single complaint had been made. If these charges, Mr. Purcell remarked, were of any weight, instead of the rubbishy character they bore, the defendants ought to have dismissed the plaintiff at once; but instead of doing that, the proprietors, on the 24th April, directed Mr. Blanchard to take up the sub-editing work exclusively; and he did those duties remarkably well, and from that time the sub-editing had been done in a manner with which no fault could be found. It was not for any fault committed since the 24th April that Mr. Blanchard had been dismissed. Mr. Purcell admitted that there were a few repetitions in the daily paper; but they showed no wilful negligence. Mr. McPherson had pointed out that such mistakes would naturally be made; but Mr. Wood had not pointed out the novel mode of saturating one's mind with news within a week. Mr. McPherson had told his Lordship that a man, who had discontinued doing dawk work, would take two or three months to be saturated with the news. As to the repetitions in the Summary, Mr. Blanchard had shown positively that his practice was not to score out and put a deleting mark in the proofs, but only to cut out parts that were to be left out; and it was clear that a sub-editor [illegible] always prepared—he could not be always [illegible] printers—against mistakes occurring from the [illegible] They surely [illegible]ission to distribute rejected paras. [illegible] could not be mistakes which the proprietors wished [illegible] enquiry as to who[illegible]; for they did not make any contention, Mr. Purcell [illegible] it was. In support of his [illegible] Ad. and E., 557, and Cussen v. Armstrong, 7 W., 161, in the latter of [illegible] Skinner, 11 M. and [illegible] held that, allowing a servant to [illegible] Lord Abinger [illegible] vice after misconduct was a waiver [illegible] contract. Mr. Purcell argued that none of the breach complained of by the defendants went to the root of the contract. It was not shown that any negligence on Mr. Blanchard's part had caused loss to the paper, or that its circulation had suffered, or that any loss, however infinitesimal, had been the result of his misconduct. Mr. Purcell's proposition was that, if those were real charges, the proprietors ought to have at once dismissed him, but that his being put to fresh duties was a waiver on their part. They might have discharged him on the 24th April, but they would have no possible justification to do so on the 28th May. What, then, was the real cause of Mr. Blanchard's dismissal? It was not in any sense any of those trivial charges—it was the impossibility of Mr. Geary and Mr. Blanchard getting on together—the incompatibility of their temper. Mr. Geary came out as manager, and with a dormant commission as editor, to put in order an involved newspaper office; Mr. Wood had a very little share; Mr. Mull had very little influence—and what influence could they dare exercise at the meeting of the proprietors where Mr. Geary was supreme? Mr. Manson said he had very little time to attend to these matters, and he certainly would not like to go against the wishes of Mr. Geary, who boasted of enjoying Colonel Lees' entire confidence. In answer to the learned counsel, in cross-examination, he (Mr. Manson) said—"I wrote to Colonel Lees a letter, from a copy of which I have refreshed my memory, and told him that I had not time to attend to his interests; that it was extremely distasteful to me to be engaged in these investigations, and to be in such a position as necessitated the dismissal of Mr. Blanchard; that I was in an awkward position as Mr. Geary had stated, that either he or Mr. Blanchard would have to resign, and that I left. He was the master of the position. I felt that Mr Geary was indispensable to the paper at that time, and that I might be placed in an awkward position in the event of my taking a different view to Mr. Geary in any matter, and having to act on that view." In answer to a further question, he said—"At the first I thought that the quarrel might be patched up but Geary showed such a determination to have the fight out, that though he did not confess to me that it was a question whether Blanchard or he should resign, I could guess as much. I think you will agree with me that the position I am placed in is neither agreeable nor dignified. Mr. Geary had once told you that either the course which he thinks should be followed—should be adopted—or he would resign. He sees he is a necessity to the paper, and is prepared to use this knowledge in order to have his own way." The learned counsel asked his Lordship to believe that Mr. Geary was the master of the situation; and that when he let the other gentlemen see that he was determined that either himself or Mr. Blanchard should go, they could not or would not oppose his wish. It was evident that from the time Mr. Geary wrote his first report, it was his intention to dismiss Mr. Blanchard. In his first report to the proprietors, he said—"Mr. Blanchard has been so persistently indifferent and neglectful, he has so injuriously spoken of office affairs out of doors, he has so frequently—indeed systematically—disowned the paper to outsiders, he has so manifestly taken the birth with no intention of performing its duties, that there is now no possible course open to him, as a man of honour, but to hand in his resignation—there is no course open to me but to insist upon his doing so." From this and from the language of his letter of the 15th April, his Lordship would have no hesitation in concluding that Mr. Geary desired the dismissal of Mr. Blanchard from the first. Looking at the extreme vigour and venom—the learned counsel might say—of the report submitted to the proprietors on the 24th April, it might be said that Mr. Geary deceived himself in asseverating that he had no wish that Mr. Blanchard should be dismissed. And in this instance Mr. Blanchard had good reason to say to Mr. Geary—

> "It's true you dissembled your love,
> But why did you kick me downstairs?"

It was not an act of the proprietors—it was not a dismissal by the proprietors—but on their being pressed by Mr. Geary with all the weight of his authority and influence, they had no option but to submit to his wish. This was borne out by Mr. Manson, who suggested a shaking of hands and a reconciliation. Mr. Blanchard offered his hand, but Mr. Geary declined to take it. Mr. Geary said there was no theatrical shaking of hands. What the learned counsel complained of was that there was no shaking of hands at all. Mr. Geary might have felt—as one might naturally feel—that Mr. Blanchard was not cordial on his being appointed editor. Mr. Geary had a lingering suspicion in his mind—a mind that was particularly open to suspicions at the time—that Mr. Blanchard was talking to outside people of the secrets of the office; and it further appeared to his perfervid imagination that Mr. Blanchard was telling the world that he was the working editor of the *Times of India*. The court had Mr. Blanchard's statement on oath that he has not had the least desire to let it be known that he was the working editor. And yet this gentleman, (Mr. Geary) burning with indignation and bitter with suspicions against Mr. Blanchard, assured the court that he had no wish to dismiss Mr. Blanchard; and that Mr. Blanchard cut him—and not he Mr. Blanchard! Without disparaging the oath of one gentleman as against that of another, the learned advocate must say that what the evidence showed was that it was Mr. Geary, and not Mr. Blanchard, who first refused to have any communication with the other, and who communicated only by scraps of paper. Whilst Mr. Geary was in this state of irritation, suspicion, and anger, Mr. Blanchard complained to the proprietors, and it was then—on that very day—that Mr. Geary made a vehement and vigorous attack upon him. The learned counsel said he had now answered every point in Mr. Geary's reports. It was owing entirely to Mr. Geary's determination and influence that Mr. Blanchard was dismissed—and not owing to any examination by the proprietors of the alleged charges. After the decision in Edwards v. Newbery, there was no doubt that the dismissal could not be sustained on the ground of previous instances of misconduct. Mr. Geary's opinion was not in any case charitable or to be relied upon in reference to Mr. Blanchard. There was one other point Mr. Purcell said he would refer to. If his Lordship was of opinion that the plea of justification was not proved, it was not necessary to prove damages, because that was apparent in the attempts made by Mr. Blanchard to find employment. It was absurd to suggest that he should have gone to England for employment, and return to Bombay for this suit; and as to Calcutta, he had no chance of employment there. Then the question would be as to the *quantum* of damages. For six months Mr. Blanchard had only about Rs. 300 a month, and with the loss of six months' wages he would be entitled to Rs. 5,600. He was entitled to Rs. 600 a month, and of course Rs. 350 a month for six months would have to be deducted. As to prospective damages, he was entitled under the agreement to Rs. 700 a month. The learned counsel submitted that, if damages were to be given, they should be large and substantial. He had demonstrated that the plea of justification—casting as it did the most injurious and cruel aspersions upon the character of a man—was not proved; and therefore asked for substantial damages.

His Lordship took time to consider his judgment, which will be delivered to-day.

FANCY SCARVES, NECKTIES, CRAVATS in Silks and Satins, Silk [illegible] up and ready for folding, in every [illegible] a very large assortment of the [illegible] WATSON & COMPANY'S, Church Gate [illegible] Bombay.

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SMALL CAUSE COURT—June 25.

(Before J. L. Warden, Esq.)

M. BRESLAUER, TRADING AS M. BRESLAUER AND CO. v. C. G. LACEY.

The facts of this case were as follows:—In January last, Mr. Breslauer sold to the defendant a billiard table, the price was fixed at Rs. 916-8, of which the defendant paid Rs. 500, leaving a balance of Rs. 416 8 due. The complainant having heard that the table had been seized by the defendant's creditors, brought the present action to ensure the payment of his claim.

By consent of the parties a decree was entered for the full amount, to be paid immediately.

HANNAH C. LAW v. ARDASEER DHUNJEEBHOY.

In this case the plaintiff claimed a billiard table (the same table as that mentioned in the last case, and which the plaintiff alleged to be hers), from the defendant who had seized it with other goods and chattels for rent due to him by Mr. C. G. Lacey, the defendant in the last case.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the defence.

Mrs. Banks, when the case was called, previous to entering the witness box, addressed the interpreter, near whom she was sitting and was pouring forth a long and rapidly delivered account of the wrong she had sustained, when Mr. Nusserwanjee addressed the court and said the facts are these, your Honour the billiard table originally belonged to Mr. Breslauer, who sold it to Mr. Lacey. Mr Lacey is our tenant, and having failed to pay his rent, we obtained a distress, and, among other things, seized the billiard table. Mr Breslauer has, I am informed, just got a decree for a portion of the purchase money which is still outstanding.

The Court—Yes, but Mr. Lacey has sold the table.

Mr. Nusserwanjee—The action is brought by Mrs. Banks, she cannot sue.

In reply to the Court, Mrs. Banks here stated that her husband was dead. She was then put in the witness box and deposed as follows:—

My name is Hannah C. Banks. Mr. Lacey sold the billiard table in Secunderabad on the 3rd of February. It was sold in accordance with the notice of a sale of furniture, &c. which I produce. I paid him for the table and he then gave me this receipt (produced). I lent the table to him, and also some furniture, to enable him to get up a club. As he could not do so, I then leased it to him on an agreement (produced), by which he agreed to pay me Rs. 30 per mensem for it. The agreement is dated 17th May 1875. I have never got a penny of that money. He has also got a buggy belonging to me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nusserwanjee. Where is your husband?

Witness—He is dead.

Dead! Where did he die?—In Allahabad.

When?—About two years ago.

Mr. Charles George Lacey was then called and sworn, and said the billiard table belongs to Mrs. Banks. She was living in my house and I had the table on lease from her, as I intended to start a billiard club.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nusserwanjee. What is this lady's husband's name?

Witness—Jackson. She left him about four years ago.

Is Mr. Jackson dead, or alive?—He is alive.

Plaintiff (angrily)—Can you prove it prove it if you can.

Witness resumed—He is now in Calcutta. I do not know what he is doing, but I believe he is and had a Government employment. I correspond with him and had a letter from him not long since.

Plaintiff—Produce it then, and prove that it's his.

Witness—I am related to the plaintiff, she is my sister-in-law.

Plaintiff—I am not, it is false; I've got receipts that will prove it.

Witness (in reply to a question from plaintiff)—I gave you [illegible] as Mrs. Banks because you did [illegible] known as Mrs. Jackson, lest your husband should know where you were.

His Honour said it was useless to proceed further with the case after the evidence given by Mr. Lacey. It appeared to him that the sale was not a *bona fide* one, and he therefore ruled for the defendant.

Mr. Nusserwanjee applied for the amount of his client's professional costs, on the ground that the plaintiff had brought an unsupportable action.

His Honour granted him Rs. 15, recoverable from the plaintiff.

TANNA SESSIONS, 1875.

RAPE.

Tookaram Ragoo was charged with attempting to commit rape and assaulting a woman with intent to outrage her modesty. The Sessions Judge and the assessors considered that the evidence for the prosecution was very weak. The Sessions Judge therefore acquitted and set the accused at liberty.

MURDER.

Mairal Manajee Kadu was charged with having committed murder by causing the death of one Santu Bhosle at Tanna, in the Salsette taluka of the Tanna district, about the 25th March. The Sessions Judge concurring with the assessors gave the following judgment:—The accused Mairal Manajee Kadu, a private sentinel of the right wing of H. M.'s 7th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, stationed at Tanna, is charged with the murder of Santu Bhosle, a subadar of the same regiment, by shooting him with his musket, when on guard at the Tanna Jail, on the night of the 25th of last March. A preliminary issue has been tried, whether the accused Mairal is of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, and it has been found on the evidence of Dr. Hojel, Captain Rowlandson, jemadar Gaun, the deputy jailor, and chief warder, Abdul Rahiman, that he is not now of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence. The accused Mairal then pleaded that he claimed to be tried, and the trial proceeded. The points for determination are:—1st. Whether the accused Mairal committed the act charged. 2nd. Whether he was by reason of unsoundness of mind at the time that he committed the act charged, incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he was doing that was wrong or contrary to law. Concurring with the three assessors, who have been diligent in their attention to the evidence, I find on these points:—(1st.) The accused Mairal committed the act charged. (2nd.) The accused Mairal was, at the time when he committed the act charged, incapable, by reason of unsoundness of mind, of knowing the nature of the act, or that he was doing what was wrong, or contrary to law. The witnesses Bhikari, Shaik Mahomed, Ragh Mitter, and Bhikajee, all of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, and all of the jail guard of the 25th March last, prove that the accused Mairal when on No. 1 beat, shot subadar Santu Bhosle dead at the top of the steps, after having ineffectually fired at Bhikari, who was then one of the havildars of the guard. The particulars are best gathered from Bhikari's deposition, and are as follows:—The accused Mairal was on No. 6 beat from 8 o'clock A.M. till 10 o'clock A.M., but for some reason (presumably the representations of Syud Oosman) the subadar placed him on No. 1 beat, in view of the guard-room, for the two hours duty from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock P.M. He was then heard to say that he would see to the man who had got him changed. This speech was reported to the subadar, who took no notice of it. Accused Mairal was placed again on No. 1 beat for duty from 8 o'clock to 10 o'clock P.M. and called "all well" as usual half hourly until 9-30 P.M. when he did so from the bridge in front of the guard room off his beat. Subadar Santu Bhosle, who was seated on a chair outside the guard-room, challenged him, and he said that he had left his beat because he had seen some persons below with a lantern. These persons proved to be jail officials, and the accused returned to his beat. Subadar Santu Bhosle when twice called to accused from the guard-room, but received no answer. The subadar ordered the havildar Bhikari to go round the sentry beats with a strong party. Bhikari prepared to do so, and approaching the lamp-post, asked accused why he had not answered the subadar. Accused Mairal then fired his musket at Bhikari and missed him. Accused then went up the steps and unhappily was not then and there secured by Bhikari and his party. The Subadar Santu Bhosle then followed accused up the steps and was shot dead on the landing. Accused Mairal then called to others to come up at the risk of their lives. Accused Mairal then went towards No. 9 beat, but the sentry shut the door of the box and prevented him passing, he then returned near the transportation ward. By this time an alarm had been given and Colonel Woodhouse, Captain Rowlandson, and the men of the regiment had arrived. The accused surrendered himself to Colonel Woodhouse giving up his cartridges to him, and some small stones. He left his musket above, leaning against the wall of the rampart. The Subadar Santu Bhosle was found to be dead with a gun-shot wound through the head. This evidence clearly establishes the fact that the accused Mairal shot subadar Santu Bhosle, under circumstances constituting the offence of murder, if he was at the time *compos mentis* and responsible for his actions. The evidence that accused Mairal was of unsound mind and irresponsible for his actions when he shot Subadar Santu Bhosle, is not so absolute as that above noticed, but is sufficient to satisfy me that when accused Mairal fired the shot, he was incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law. The accused's comrades Bhikari, Shaik Mahomed, Ragh Mitter and Bhikajee indeed say that they have never noticed any sign of unsoundness of mind in the accused Mairal, but there is other evidence of his mental condition on the 25th of March and before and after that date which commands assent. Samuel Israel, hospital assistant, who had done duty at the regimental hospital, deposes that he had conversed with accused Mairal three years ago and again in last February and March, and had observed great change in his demeanour, and that he latterly appeared to be incoherent and mad. He mentioned this to the then Civil Surgeon, Dr. Atkins. He saw accused Mairal also on the 26th March, the day after the subadar had been shot, and considered him then to be "as if mad," incoherent, and not responsible for his actions. Surgeon Major Atkins remembers having received information from the hospital assistant as deposed by him, and states that he granted a certificate on the 28th March, that the accused Mairal was of unsound mind. He is now of the same opinion and says that the unsoundness of mind which he observed on the 26th March was sufficient in degree to render the accused irresponsible for his actions. The most important evidence however of the condition of accused Mairal on the 25th March is that of Syud Oosman. He is the overseer of the jail works, and his evidence is unimpeachable. Syud Oosman states that at 9-30 A.M. when accused Mairal was on No. 6 beat, he was engaged at a drain below, and wishing to trace it outside the wall asked the accused to stand where the opening was. Accused did not do so, but said that he had caught some papers, and informed everybody of them, but that no one took any interest in them, he then pointed to a train crossing the railway bridge and said "Let that train be my witness." The witness then went to the guard-room and asked that accused might be removed from near his office as he apprehended mischief from the accused. Witness Ibrahim Khan, the deputy jailor (in his re-examination on the general issue), deposes that on information received from Syud Oosman, the overseer, he conversed with the accused Mairal, and reported to the subadar that he was in a confused condition and unfit for duty, but to no effect. The evidence of these witnesses is most important and valuable in itself, and also in bearing out the correctness of the opinions of Dr. Atkins and of the hospital assistant. The production of the small stones, weighing, say, from ½ ounce to 3 ounces with the cartridges, is an unexplained circumstance. The accused Mairal now denies any memory of the circumstances of the death of subadar Santu Bhosle, and I am of opinion that the denial is truthful. It is to be deeply regretted that the subadar Santu Bhosle did not act on the advice given to him by the deputy jailor, but his prompt and courageous conduct in following the accused to the top of the steps, is very noticeable. The jailor of the criminal jail will be directed to keep Mairal Manajee Kadu in safe custody, until the orders of Government, to whom the case will be reported, shall be known.

DISHONESTLY RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY FROM DACOITS.

Nana Supa was charged with having dishonestly received stolen property, the possession whereof he knew or had reason to believe to have been transferred by the commission of dacoity at Pole, in the Mahim taluka, of the Tanna district, about the 25th January. The charge was amended by adding the charges as 2nd and 3rd head of the charge. (2nd.) With having dishonestly received from one Rama Ratna stolen property—a pair of armlets—the possession whereof he knew or had reason to believe to have been transferred by the commission of dacoity about the 15th February. (3rd). With having dishonestly received from one Rama Jama Mhasra stolen property, the possession whereof he knew or had reason to believe to have been transferred by the commission of dacoity. The guilty knowledge on the part of the accused was by his own showing that he was a stranger to Marya Mahadya and Rama Janya when he received the ornaments from them, and by his burying them under a tree, and by his denial to chief constable Balawant and Shanwarin, a witness, that he had received any article from Marya until he was confronted with Marya when he dug up the ornament from under a tree. The Session Judge, concurring with the assessors, convicted the accused on the 1st and 3rd head of the charge, and acquitted him on the 2nd head, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four years and to receive forty lashes. Dharma Lakhya was also charged with having dishonestly received stolen property, the possession whereof he knew or had reason to believe to have been transferred by the commission of dacoity at Saye, in the Dahu taluka of the Tanna district, about the 15th February. The evidence in the case disclosed that one Dagadya, a convict under sentence of transportation for life for dacoity, had taken a [illegible] waistband to the accused, and asked him to [illegible] on pledge. The accused refused, saying that [illegible] had no money. Dagadya [illegible] asked for Rs. 2, when accused expressed [illegible] no money. Ultimately Dagadya left the waistband with the accused on the understanding that he would afterwards advance money. The [illegible] produced the ornament immediately [illegible] by the police. The Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, found that the evidence failed to prove guilty knowledge on the part of the accused, and therefore acquitted and set the accused at liberty.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Bhugwan Luxman was charged with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to one Hari Vithu Sinday at Tanna, in the Salsette taluka of the Tanna district. The Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, acquitted the accused, and remarked that the evidence brought to connect the accused Bhugwan Luxman with grievous hurt to Hari Vithu Sinday was contradictory and exceedingly discreditable.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE IRON TRADE FAILURES.

(*The Times.*)

Our Merthyr Correspondent writes:—"The failure of the Aberdare and Plymouth Iron Companies has been a severe blow to the district in which the works of the two companies are situated, but there was not much surprise expressed until the arrival of *The Times* on Tuesday, when the details published in the City Article fairly excited astonishment. There has been an uneasy feeling in the neighbourhood for a considerable time past, but this arose more from the circumstance of the works being employed only to the extent of one-third, while the others were running nearly full time. This was attributed to depression in the trade rather than to the financial embarrassments which now appear to have been the true cause. Locally not the slightest doubt was felt as to the solvency of both concerns, and the first suspicion of anything really unsound was excited by hints thrown out in financial journals which appeared to apply instinctively to the companies which have since collapsed. As to the causes which may have contributed to this disastrous event, the general opinion is that it was due to nothing but inadequacy of means. It has not been from any lack of intrinsic wealth in the estates themselves. There can be no doubt of the enormous value of both properties. The ironworks are well built, and capable of an immense output of finished iron. There are five blast furnaces at Aberdare, ten at Plymouth, with corresponding puddle furnaces, forges, and rolling-mills; but still more valuable are the coal takings, the joint concerns embracing several thousand acres, of which a large area of the Plymouth property is virgin ground, containing all the best seams of Welsh steam coal, and of the highest average thickness. The Aberdare property consist of the Llwydcoed blast furnaces and Abernant ironworks, blast furnaces, forges, and mills at Aberdare, and the Taff Vale rolling mills at Treforest, 12 miles distant, together with collieries which produce an output of 350,000 tons per annum. The Plymouth estate comprises a much larger iron manufacturing establishment than the Aberdare concern, and the collieries now at work yield also 350,000 tons of coal per annum. There is also attached to this the small concern of the old Penydarren Iron Company, acquired some years later than Plymouth, at which a little work in the puddling department has been doing for the last three or four years, apparently at a loss, owing to mechanical disadvantages, locomotive charges, &c. No importance was ever attached to the Penydarren property, which was regarded as a mere outpost of the Plymouth works. For the last four years, however, the amount of work done at Plymouth itself has been exceedingly small, even during the brief period of extraordinary prices in 1872 and 1873. It was a subject of comment in the town of Merthyr that Plymouth did not seem to be reaping the harvest which neighbouring works were doing their best to gather. Before the reaction came and ever since it has been in a semistagnant condition, fully one-half of its productive power being for the greater part of the time idle, and for some time previous to the recent strike a still larger proportion than that. For a few weeks past there has been a little work in the pudling branches in working up old material; as that, however, has been all used up, this work will not continue after Saturday, when the few ironworkers so employed will be paid off. The collieries are in full work at both places, and a representative of the receiver to the estates has arrived with a view, it is supposed, of obtaining information for the guidance of the creditors at the forthcoming meeting as to making the best of the properties. There is a strong hope that there will be nothing like an entire stoppage. The iron trade, perhaps, will not encourage a renewal of operations at this moment, but the collieries can be worked with material advantage to the estates, as the coal is of the finest description, and the best facilities exist for its conveyance inland or to the ports. We have not heard of any persons in the immediate neighbourhood who are likely to suffer from the suspension, apart from the general loss which must ensue from a temporary stoppage of the works."

Our Birmingham Correspondent wrote yesterday:—"Beyond a temporary feeling of uneasiness, which is already passing away, the recent heavy failures in London and South Wales have produced no effect upon the iron trade of the South Staffordshire. Business is quieter, as usual towards the end of the half-year, and it is conducted on all sides with great caution, but excepting for the more common descriptions of iron, which are sinking week by week, prices are very steady. Sheets continue in good demand, and makers of this class of iron are well under order both for home and export, but nearly all other kinds are neglected, and mills and forges are not working on the average more than three days a week. Stocks, however, are comparatively small, and advices from Germany, Russia, and other foreign markets encourage the hope of a good Autumn trade, more especially if prices could be reduced. Of that there is little present probability, as coalowners appear resolved to make no change this summer, and the hot weather which has already set in, will materially restrict production during the next month or two."

Iron says:—"The feeling of uncertainty and apprehension prevailing during the past two weeks has done much to increase the dulness of the iron trade. In Scotland the disinclination to buy has been strengthened by increasing stocks and the undoubted preponderance of production over demand. Glasgow warrants have declined to 59s., a movement which has induced makers to declare further reductions in their prices, No. 1 Gartsherrie is now 66s. per ton and No. 1 Eglinton 61s.; but purchasers still hold aloof in the belief that recent reductions in the price of fuel and labour must bring iron to lower quotations before very long. The effect of the fall in Scotch pig has been sharply felt at Middlesbrough. For a long time past the difference in price between Scotch and Cleveland pig has provided a considerable outlet for the latter, which has been imported in growing quantities into Grangemouth; but, in consequence of the fall just chronicled, the Scotch market is at last closing against Cleveland. At Middlesbrough No. 3 is quoted at 55s., and No. 4 forge at 58s. 6d. cash; but everything is pointing to a further decline. The bad news from South Wales, has increased the feeling of depression in Cleveland, much of the "paper" having been paid in that district for transferred contracts during the lock-out and discounted. Those who have not yet delivered their goods are on the *qui vive* to save or recover; one cargo of rails for the Russian Government has actually been stopped at Cronstadt. Meanwhile, the local panic, from which business was just recovering, has been partially revived; all sorts of unfounded rumours are flying about and the most reckless statements are indulged in. Lancashire also is suffering from the general uneasiness. Very little was done at the last weekly meeting at Manchester, but the tone of the market was decidedly weak and the desire to sell forward very marked. A great deal of underselling is going on in Cleveland iron, the sale of which is being vigorously pushed in Lancashire. In the Furness district a gloomy tone prevails. Iron is very little asked for, and in Bessemer especially the falling off is very severe. Several Bessemer iron smelting furnaces have been blown out, and a similar dulness overhangs the hæmatite forge iron trade. South Wales and Cleveland still consume a considerable quantity of No. 4 hæmatite forge; but the demand is not nearly so strong as it was a few months ago. The general falling off in the steel trade of the West Coast has also produced a depressing effect on the Bessemer [illegible] of West Cumberland, where plant is not worked up to the half of its capacity. Hardly better reports arrive from Leeds and West Yorkshire, where full time is being made at none of the works, and only a little more than half time by the producers of the best Yorkshire iron, although these latter have a supply of raw material peculiarly and exclusively their own. The iron manufactured by them enjoys a world-wide reputation; but, in spite of this, the closing of the American market against them has not yet been compensated by any accession of orders from other quarters. There has not been any improvement in Sheffield, were a still further falling off of orders is apparent. Fears are entertained that the forthcoming summer will be very quiet. Continental agents of Sheffield houses are transmitting very few orders, present requirements being very slight, and English houses under quoted by Belgian, French, and German rivals. Railmakers, who are apparently busy, complain that their trade is entirely unremunerative, and that they are merely working to keep their plant going. As the North-country houses, in ordinary times, complain of the severe competition of South Wales, so do Sheffield makers at the present moment complain that North-country houses are accepting contracts at prices which would involve a loss of 7s. 6d. per ton were they accepted in Sheffield. A steady improvement is noticeable in the tire trade, mostly for the home market; but prices are said to be very low, owing to the competition of Belgian houses. Manufactured irons of all classes are slowly receding in value in the presence of diminished inquiries both for home and foreign markets. Plates and sheets in Sheffield as in Staffordshire, are in the best demand. There are some evidences of a revival of trade with the United States; but Sheffield houses can hardly expect any important accession of orders from this quarter before the autumn."

LORD ELCHO AND THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

(*To the Editor of the "Times."*)

Sir,—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in his speech yesterday in the House of Lords, has referred to a letter I wrote explaining the interpretation I had put upon the words spoken by his Royal Highness at Willis's Rooms on the 24th of April last.

In his reference to this letter, his Royal Highness, I see, says that I had, after expressing my regret at having misunderstood his meaning, said that "every civilian who had read his observations agreed with me in my interpretation of his words." I further see that in a Leader in *The Times* of this morning, wherein you speak of the "recklessness" of critics and the "extravagant interpretation which Lord Elcho placed on his Royal Highness's words," you write as follows regarding his Royal Highness's reference to my letter:—

"The Duke of Cambridge says that, on asking explanations, he was told by Lord Elcho that 'every civilian' who had read the observations in question agreed with him as to what they were intended to convey to the public. We beg his Royal Highness to be assured that Lord Elcho has, as usual, been taking his information from the 'Man in the Street,' and that this personage's reports have been as trustworthy as usual. There was nothing ambiguous in his Royal Highness's words, and, so far as we may speak for civilians, we venture to say that no well-informed and unprejudiced civilian could have misapprehended their simple purport."

Now, it happens that in my letter to his Royal Highness I did not rest my interpretation of his Royal Highness's words only on the view taken of them by 'every civilian,' but also on that taken by other authorities whom his Royal Highness has omitted to mention. This omission, therefore, and the passages I have quoted from your Leading Article on his Royal Highness's speech in the Lords, force me, in self justification, to ask you to publish my letter to his Royal Highness, herewith enclosed, which as you will see by the postscript, was intended to be made public. We apparently differ, and are likely to continue to differ, as to the state of the army, but I know I may rely upon your fairness to publish *in extenso*, in an early number of your paper, my letter to the Duke of Cambridge and this one also.

I remain your obedient servant,

St. James's Place, June 1. ELCHO.

"St. James's Place, May 22.

"Sir,—I have this moment had the honour of receiving your Royal Highness's letter. I find by it that when your Royal Highness referred at Willis's, on the 24th of April, to the Aldershott Force, and said, 'you were perfectly prepared at five minutes' notice to take every man of that force and go anywhere,' these words were meant to apply only to the *physique* of the men.

"I regret that I should have misunderstood your Royal Highness's meaning, and that this misapprehension on my part should have led to any remarks of mine upon your words which their intention and meaning did not warrant. At the same time, I feel it due to myself to state that the interpretation I ventured to put upon this part of your Royal Highness's speech was that put upon it by every soldier and civilian by whom I have heard is discussed. I would further respectfully point out that this appeared also to be the interpretation put upon your Royal Highness's words in a Leading Article in *The Times* newspaper, where they are printed in italics and are followed by these remarks:—'That, it appears to us, is a very strong declaration. It recalls some famous military phrases, and his Royal Highness must have well understood its significance.' The 'famous military phrases' here referred to could, I thought, only mean the famous saying of the Duke of Wellington regarding the army he had in Spain—viz., that with it he could have gone anywhere and done anything. The only other parallel saying to which *The Times'* article might have referred was that of Marshal Lebœuf, who assured the late Emperor Napoleon, previous to the disastrous war of 1870, that the French army was ready 'to the last button.' I could not for a moment suppose that this inauspicious speech of the French Minister was here meant.

"As regards your Royal Highness's views being in favour of our having soldiers of at least 20 years of age in preference to younger men, I certainly said nothing that could lead to the belief that you entertained a different opinion; on the contrary, I specially referred to the second part of your Royal Highness's speech as showing the strong opinion you hold as to the superiority of full grown soldiers to the immature lads of whom we have, unfortunately, so many on the roll of our nominal effectives. I have, in conclusion, only again to express my regret that I should have misunderstood your Royal Highness's words, and that anything I may in consequence have said should have caused the slightest annoyance to your Royal Highness.

"I have the honour to be your Royal Highness's faithful and obedient servant.

"ELCHO.

"P.S.—Should your Royal Highness take any public opportunity of referring to what I said in the House of Commons, I trust you will also read this my letter of explanation and apology."

COLONEL ANSON AND LORD LANSDOWNE.

(*To the Editor of the "Times."*)

Sir,—In the debate in the House of Lords last night Lord Strathnairn said, according to Lord Lansdowne, that "desertion had risen to an unparalleled height;" upon which the usual lecture was read to that distinguished General, and he was advised to consult official records. In order to support his very decided contradiction of Lord Strathnairn's statement, Lord Lansdowne quoted from Table 24 of the official blue-book to show that desertion had decreased, instead of having increased.

I have seen this Return referred to more than once in support of this assertion, but hardly thought it worth while to take any notice of it, but when it is used by an ex-Under Secretary of State in the House of Lords to contradict a distinguished General like Lord Strathnairn it is high time that its deceptive character should be exposed. Table 25, page 29, of the General Annual Return of the British Army shows the proportion of desertion from the army to the recruits who joined each year since 1861.

Such a return is, on the face of it, misleading, and can afford no accurate information, for the simple reason that it does not give the number of recruits who deserted. Of course, therefore, if you double your number of recruits and still count the desertions from the whole army, the proportion of desertions to the number of recruits must decrease, and the public is led by a perfectly truthful report to believe the reverse of the truth.

Now, what is the truth? It is to be found in Tables 18 and 23, and is as follows:—The proportion of desertions to the strength of the army has risen from 13·5 per thousand in 1862 to 32 per thousand in 1873. From 1862 to 1868 desertion rose from 13·5 to 16 per thousand, but in the five succeeding years the rate of desertion exactly doubled itself, rising from 16 to 32 per thousand.

Lord Lansdowne may, however, argue that it is the recruits about whom he is interested. We will, therefore, reject Table 24 again, and, describing a recruit as a soldier under one year's service, we find from Table 23 that in 1868 17,060 recruits joined, and 65 per 1,000 of that number under one year's service deserted, while in 1873 17,194 joined, and 129 per 1,000 deserted, or almost exactly double, showing that Lord Strathnairn was right in his assertion.

I trust we shall have no more semi-official statements that desertion has decreased, and that ex-officials of the War Office will not be in such a hurry to lecture old soldiers for being military critics.

This Return affords an admirable illustration of what I have so often urged in your columns—*i. e.*, that official returns may be, and no doubt are, absolutely correct; but it entirely depends on the way they are used whether they enlighten or mislead the public.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

June 1. A. ANSON.

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S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen. A soft double Hat for warm climates. Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

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Sir,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,

O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

16th July, 1873.

Gentlemen,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poona, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

AYRTON PULLAN, Captain,
Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.

4th June, 1874.

ANDRE'S NEW PATENT PITH AND FELT SOLAR HATS,

Known as Beake's Patent,) WELL VENTILATED, SUN AND WATERPROOF.

These new Hats are remarkable for their superiority in respect of quality, finish, lightness and comfort, are made in various shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat hitherto worn.

TRADE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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LEVER WATCHES	Rs.	50
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OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

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ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.

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LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
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Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

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